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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide trends in the well-being of Washington's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators in the areas of community population, health and safety, economic well-being, and education, for all of Washington's 39 counties as well its 3 major cities. The specific indicators include: (1) population change; (2) racial group distribution; (3) inadequate prenatal care; (4) births paid for by Medicaid; (5) WIC participation; (6) fatal and non-fatal motor vehicle crashes; (7) toxic chemical releases; (8) child abuse and neglect; (9) home ownership; (10) annual income; (11) unemployment rate; (12) children living in poverty; (13) food bank clients; and (14) academic achievement in math and reading. The first section of the report presents a state summary of highlights, key indicators, and trends. The remainder and bulk of the report presents city and county data tables for each indicator. Among the findings are the following: (1) the state's child population is growing steadily in numbers and diversity; (2) demands for child-related services are challenging current resources; (3) referrals for child maltreatment dropped in most counties; (4) some increase in number of women receiving prenatal care; (5) food bank clients increased; (6) students continue to struggle to meet basic math standards; and (7) an achievement gap in reading and math continues for Native American, African American and Hispanic students. (SD)

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2002

County and City Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

ED 474 486

Prepared by
Washington Kids Count at the Human Services Policy Center,
Evan School of Public Affairs, University of Washington

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding all 39 counties and 3 major cities (Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma). A more detailed statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613. For on-line copies, visit our web site at www.hspc.org/wkc

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WASHINGTON kids count

Please note that in the Community Population section on the first page of each profile, the graph titled –

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity – should be titled:

Child Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity.

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STATE SUMMARY

2002 County & City Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Special Topic: Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases

Over 1 million Washington children live in counties where annual releases of industrial toxic air chemicals range from 1.2 million pounds to nearly 4 million pounds. In 2000, industries in 9 counties accounted for three-quarters of the toxic air chemical releases in Washington. Industries in 4 counties accounted for two-thirds of the toxic water chemical releases.
For details, visit us at:
www.hspc.org/wkc

STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS: KEY INDICATORS AND TRENDS

Community Population

Washington's child population is growing steadily in size and diversity. Between 1990 and 2000 the number of children in WA increased by one-fifth. Continued growth – particularly in the number of children younger than 5 years old – is expected through 2005 in most counties. Signs of more diversity include a doubling in the number of Hispanic children, a one-third increase in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and one-sixth increase in African Americans. Twenty-two counties more than doubled their Hispanic populations. Ever-increasing demands for child-related services challenge the resources of schools and other institutions.

Health and Safety

Between 2000 and 2001, accepted referrals for child maltreatment dropped in most counties, and a third of counties reported increased percentages of women receiving adequate prenatal care. However, in this time of increasing demand and dwindling resources, we face challenges related to many health and safety issues. In 2000, Medicaid paid for over half the births in 13 counties. In 25 counties, half the infants born in 2001 have received or currently are receiving services from the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program. Last year, more than 10,000 children of all ages were judged by Child Protective Services to be victims of neglect. The demands are already great on these services and dwindling resources will only hamper our ability to meet the needs of these children.

Economic Well-Being

In 1999, before the economic downturn, over 165,000 children in Washington lived in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer restricted access to social resources that help children succeed. Since then, economic struggles have increased for Washington children and families. In fiscal year 2002, food banks served more than 536,000 infants and children – an increase of 13 percent from 2001. These needs will continue to grow considering, in September of 2002, 1 in 10 children in Washington lived in a county where unemployment was over 8%.

Education

The majority of students continue to struggle to meet basic math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Although most counties experienced small but steady improvements, a majority of 4th and 10th graders failed to meet basic math standards. Among the state's 7th graders, less than a third met basic math standards in 2001 and less than half met basic reading standards. Added to these difficulties, the achievement gap in reading and math continues to loom large for seventh grade Native American, African American and Hispanic students.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

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City of Seattle

2002 City Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

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Key

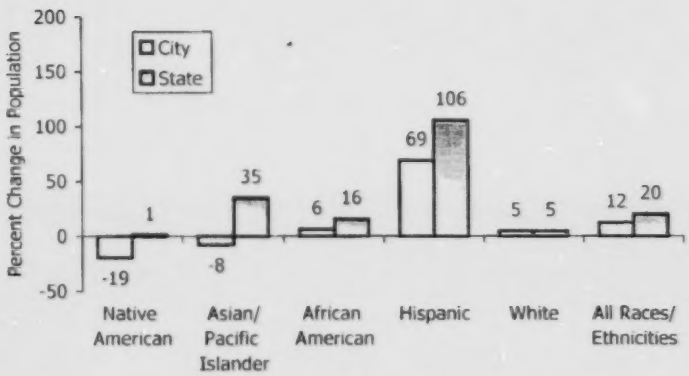
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

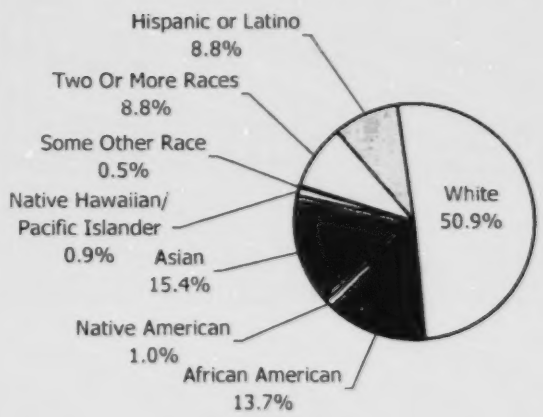
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	4%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 87,827 Children in the City of Seattle [1]



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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	23%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	33%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

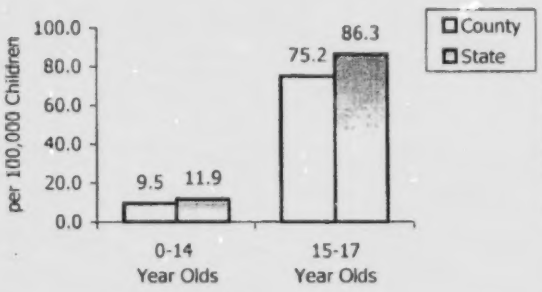
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3,450 (15%)	2,654 (12%)	2,421 (11%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

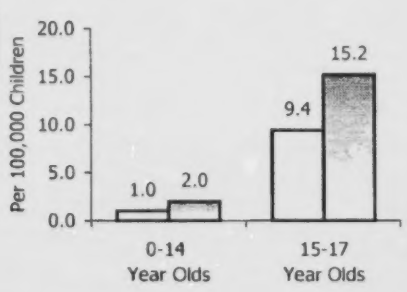
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,625,119	1,530	0	765
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	3,015	14,945
% sexual abuse	10%	8%
% physical abuse	33%	30%
% neglect	67%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

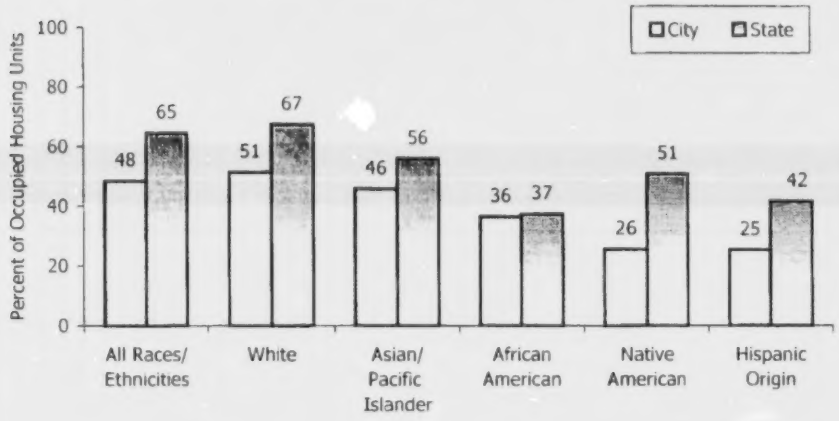
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	7,313 (1.8%)	7,050 (1.8%)	6,826 (1.7%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

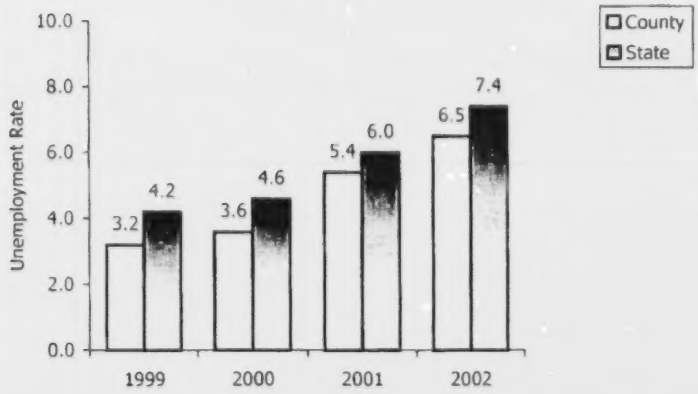


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
	(in 2001 Dollars)		
County	$48,956	$48,670 (-0.6%)	$47,185 (-3.0%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
City	8%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Seattle	$37,152

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Seattle	$40,569

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	11,649	12,148
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	108,995	119,676
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	97,725	105,355
State	349,806	388,697

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Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	56%	58%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	43%	42%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	51%	56%
State	41%	46%

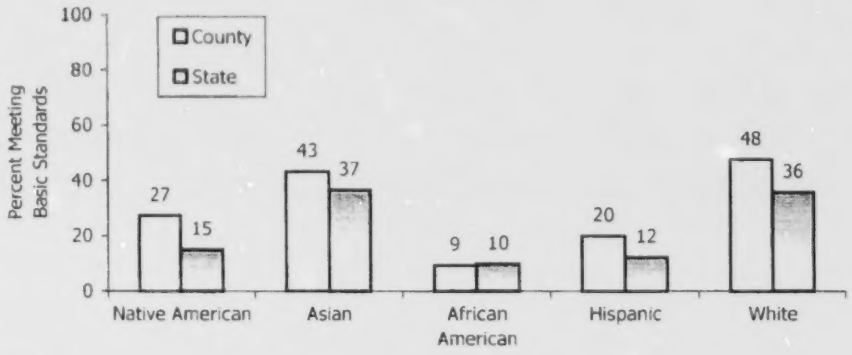
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	80%	80%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	55%	54%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	76%	77%
State	71%	73%

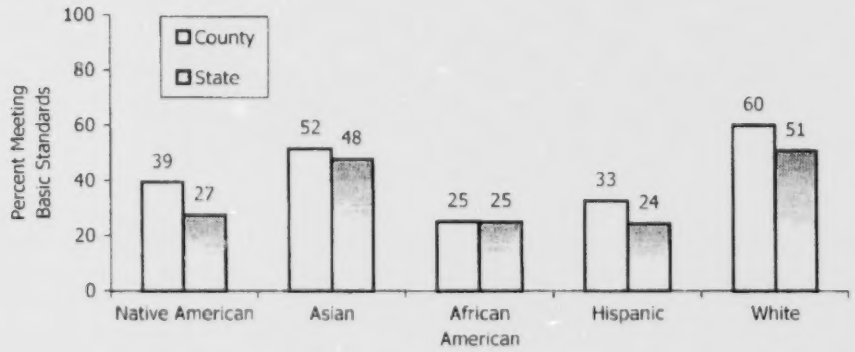
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

City of Spokane

2002 City Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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Key

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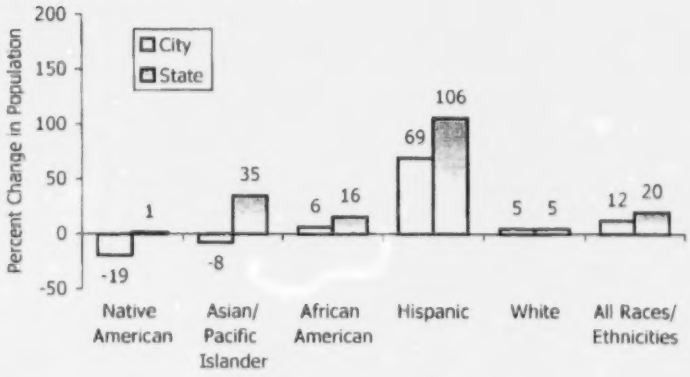
No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

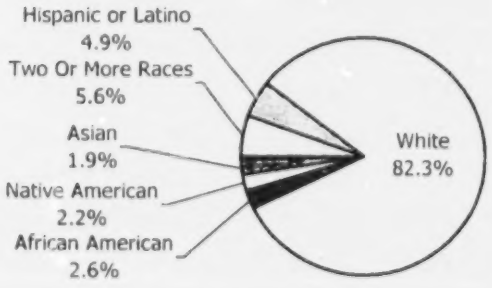
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	7%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 48,524 Children in the City of Spokane [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

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State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	52%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

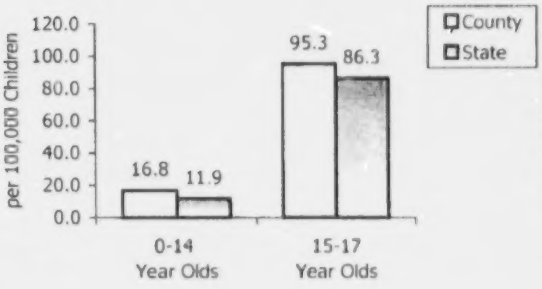
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	537 (9%)	598 (11%)	585 (11%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

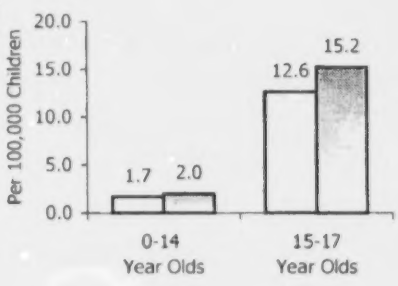
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,340,013	277	4	760
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,244	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	30%	30%
% neglect	73%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

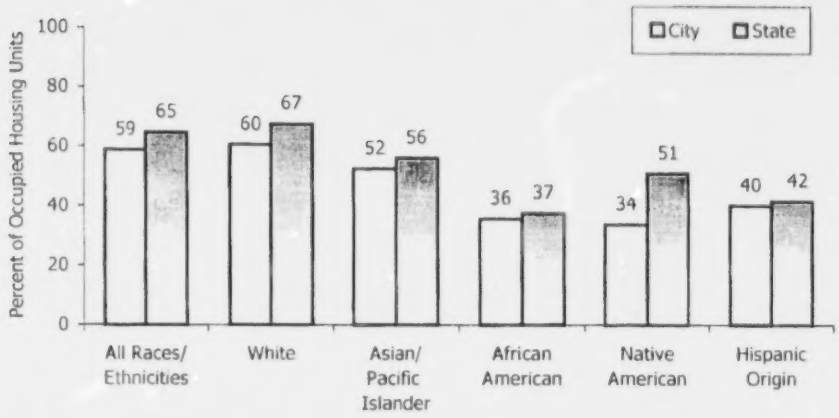
The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	2,384 (2.2%)	2,650 (2.5%)	2,675 (2.5%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

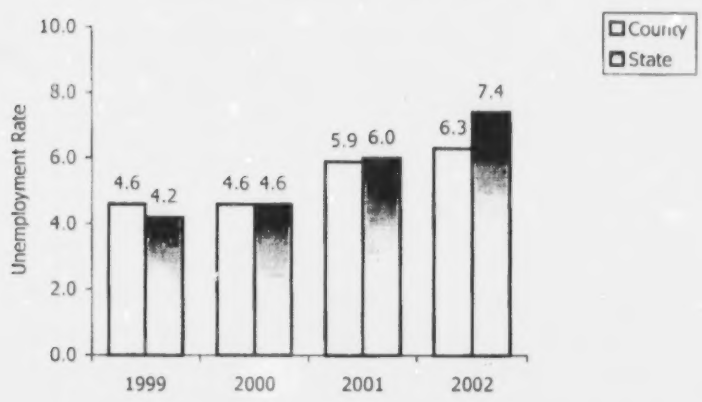


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$29,296	$30,600 (4.4%)	$29,283 (-4.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
City	34%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$30,063

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,349

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	5,025	4,994
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	24,502	25,469
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	26,332	26,086
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	52%	54%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	33%	34%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	42%	52%
State	41%	46%

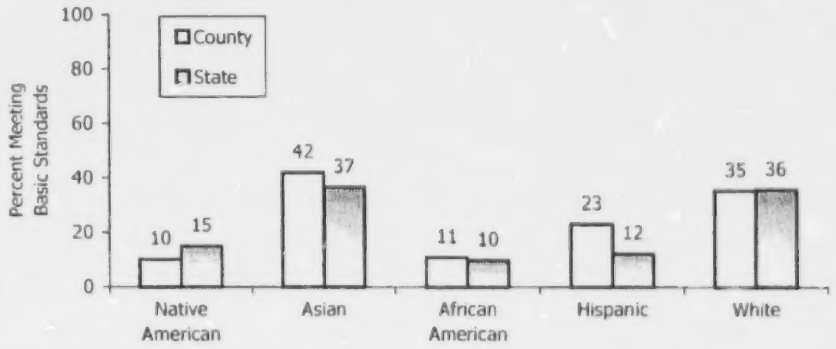
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	75%	78%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	50%	48%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	72%	77%
State	71%	73%

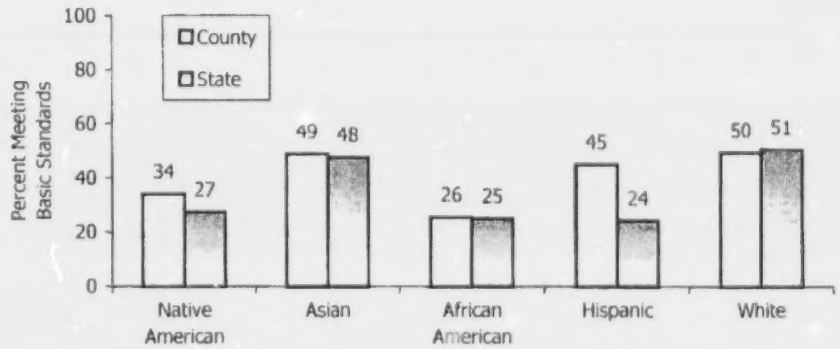
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



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d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
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City of Tacoma

2002 City Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
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Key

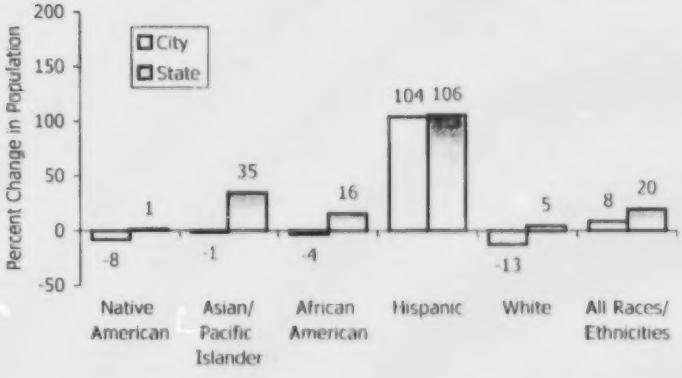
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

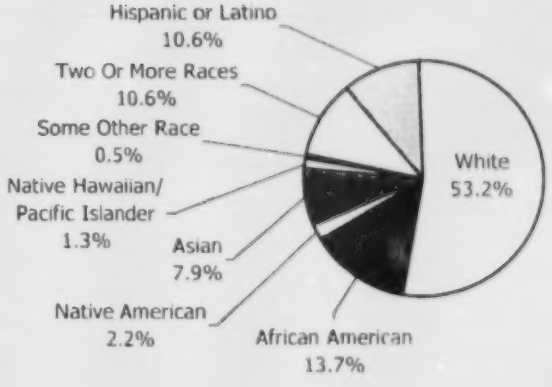
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	4%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 49,890 Children in the City of Tacoma [1]



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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	28%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	50%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

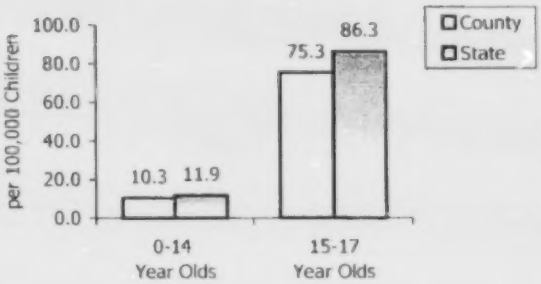
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	2,648 (26%)	2,009 (20%)	1,827 (18%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

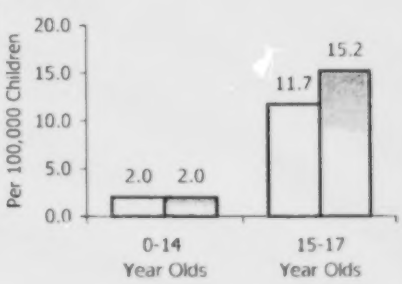
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,496,905	142,517	235	978
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,715	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	37%	30%
% neglect	69%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

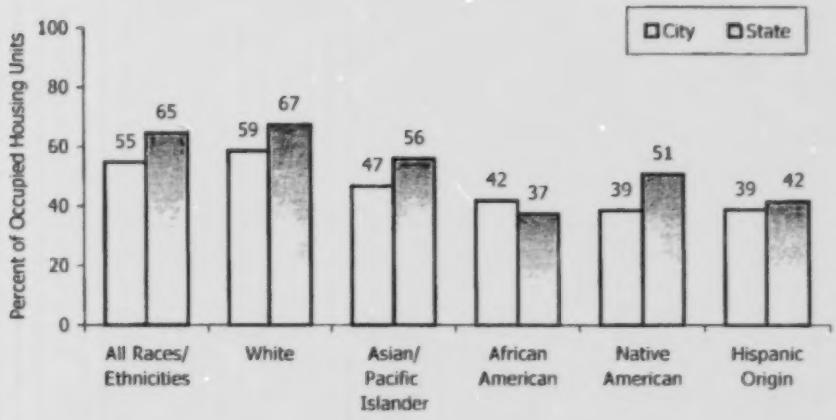
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3,741 (2.0%)	3,457 (1.8%)	3,382 (1.8%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

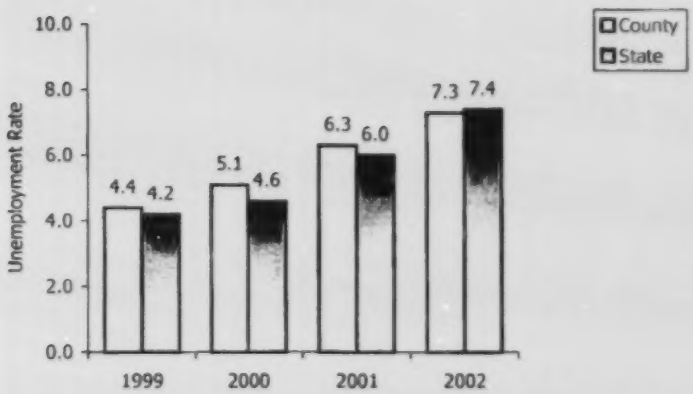


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$30,455	$31,011 (1.8%)	$31,262 (0.8%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
City	23%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Tacoma	$34,762

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Tacoma	$40,494

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	11,399	13,654
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	55,610	64,762
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	49,895	61,211
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	43%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	24%	24%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	37%	37%
State	41%	46%

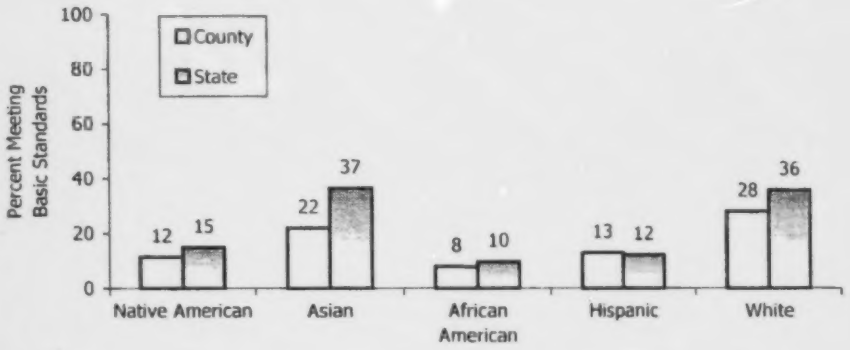
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	69%	71%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	43%	40%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	68%	70%
State	71%	73%

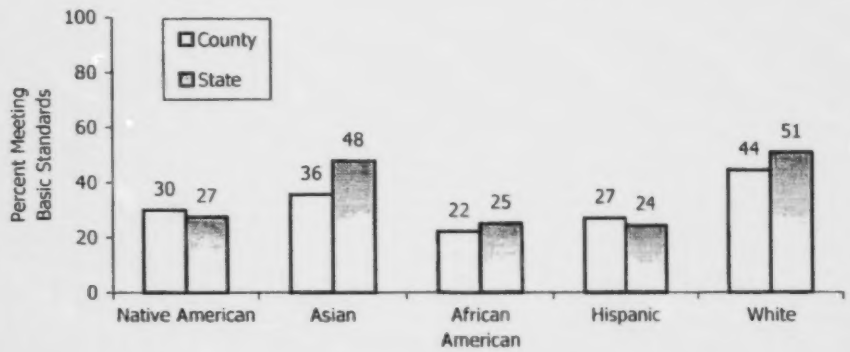
EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



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c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
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Adams County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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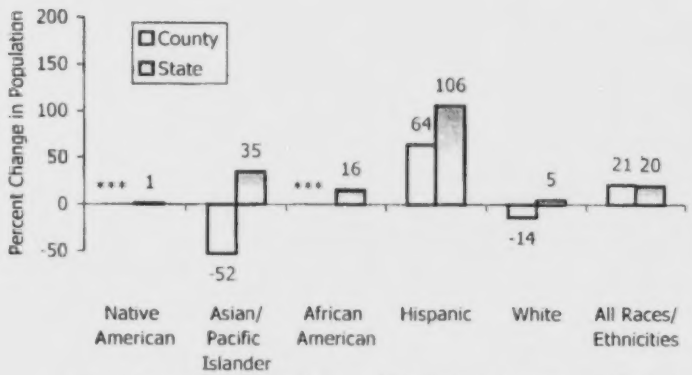
COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

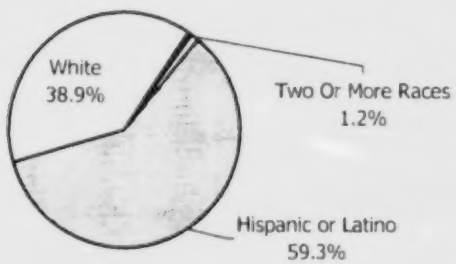


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	9%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	3%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	7%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 5,613 Children in Adams County [1]



African American, Asian, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and some other race categories each consists of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	72%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	66%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

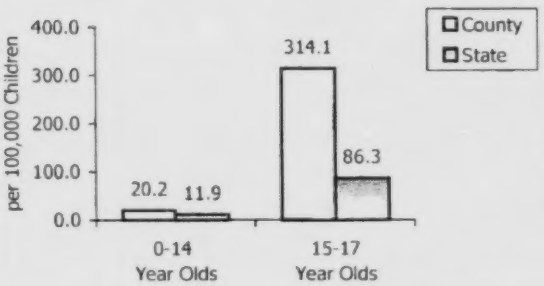
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	119 (38%)	89 (27%)	65 (20%)	↓
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

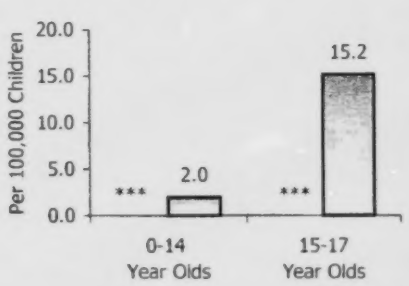
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	3,350	0	0	2
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	23	14,945
% sexual abuse	4%	8%
% physical abuse	39%	30%
% neglect	61%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	40 (0.7%)	41 (0.7%)	44 (0.8%)	***
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

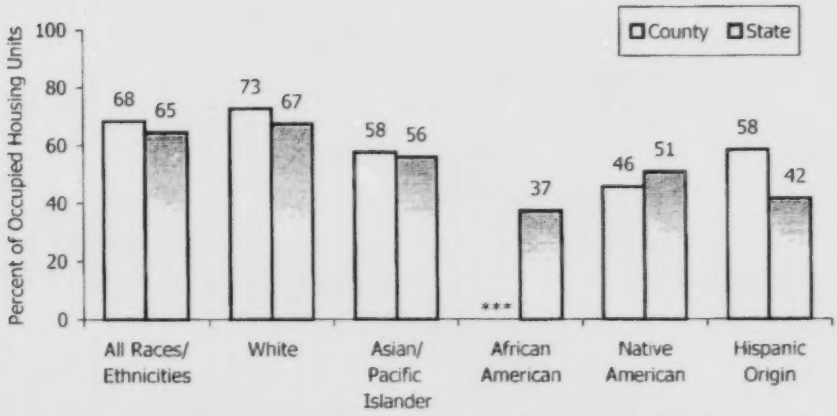
*** - Change is only calculated when more than 1% of the population is affected in both years

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



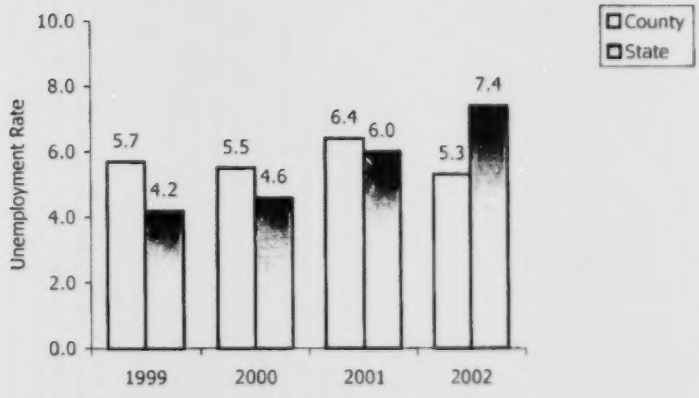
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$21,541	$22,212 (3.1%)	$21,675 (-2.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	39%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$25,637

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,587

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	306	395
State	64,375	75,241
Children		
County	1,715	2,251
State	411,591	459,349
Households		
County	1,107	1,055
State	349,806	387,079

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	30%	42%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	17%	17%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	24%	32%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	57%	65%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	26%	27%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	52%	67%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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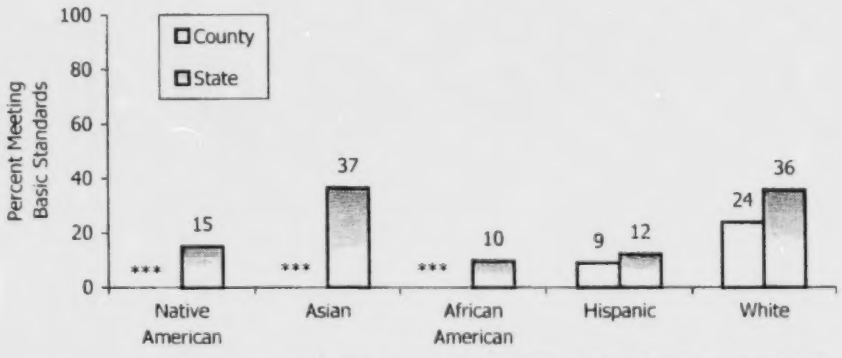
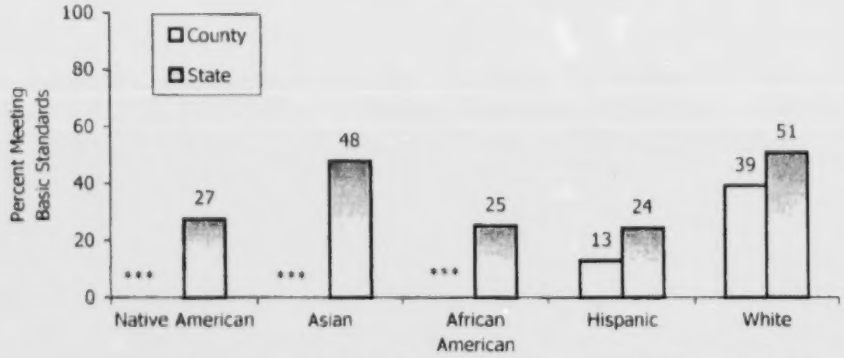


*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Asotin County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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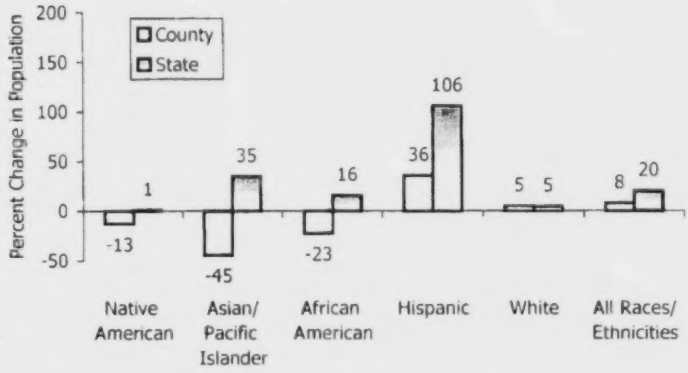
COMMUNITY POPULATION

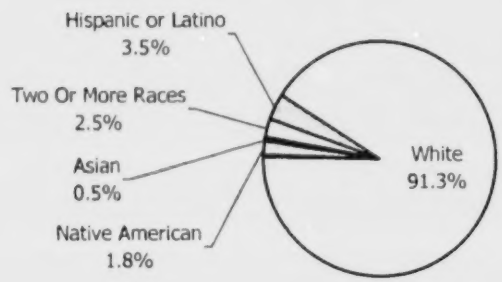
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	3%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	6%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 5,241 Children in Asotin County [1]



African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	54%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001

County	54%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

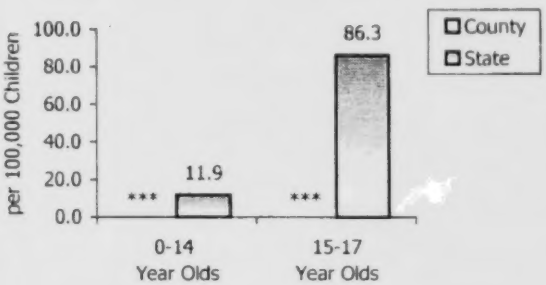
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	41 (16%)	41 (16%)	36 (15%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

***- Change not calculated when < 300 live births

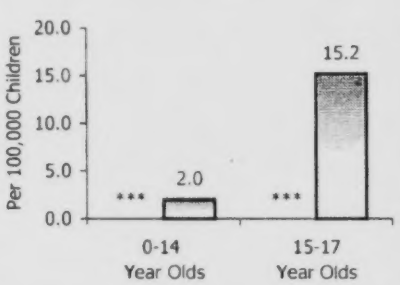
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	100	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	31%	30%
% neglect	60%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

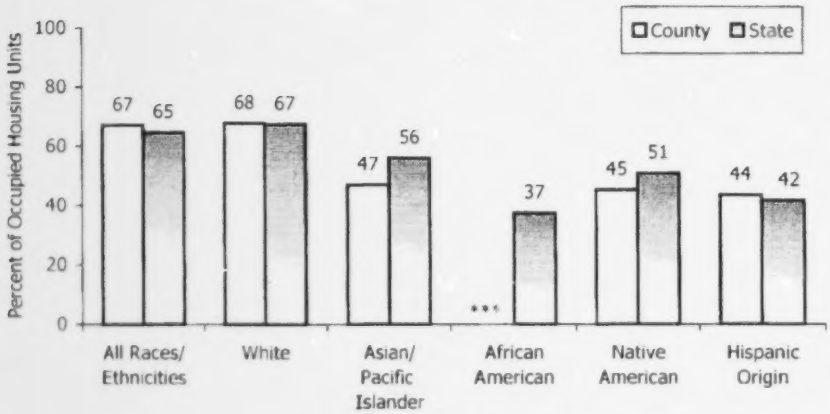
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	254 (4.5%)	227 (4.3%)	217 (4.2%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



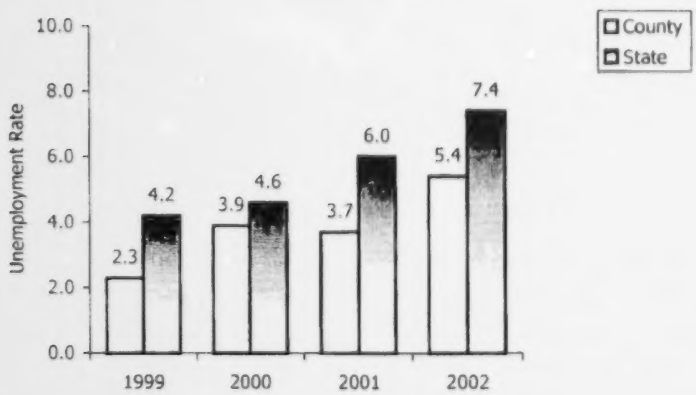
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$22,783	$23,150 (1.6%)	$23,081 (-0.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	29%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$25,673

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,619

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	607	702
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	2,409	2,859
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,682	2,342
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	45%	51%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	29%	21%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	29%	26%
State	41%	46%

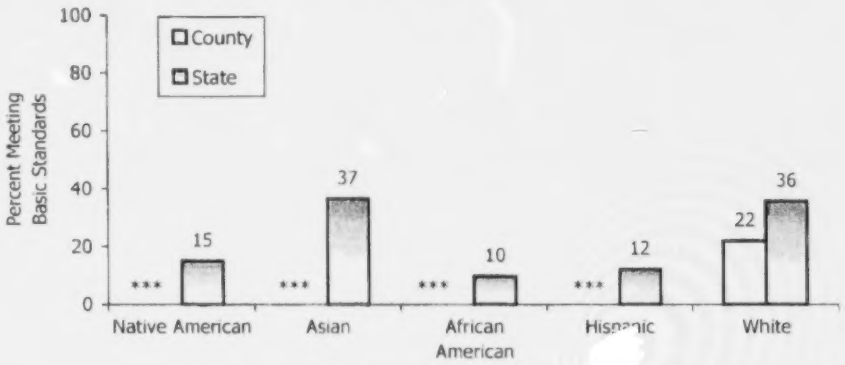
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	78%	77%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	45%	44%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	61%	63%
State	71%	73%

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

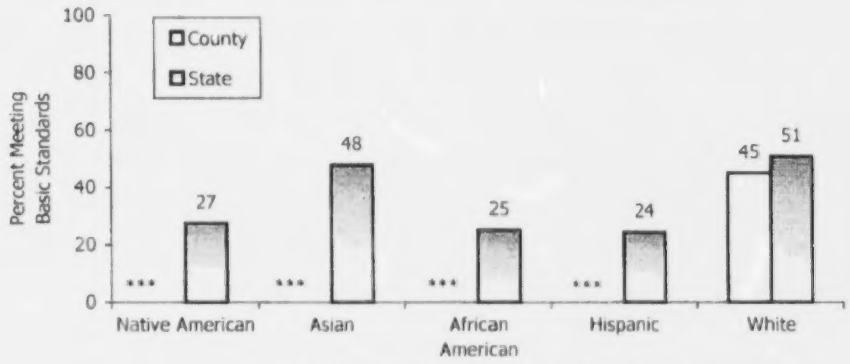
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Benton County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Key

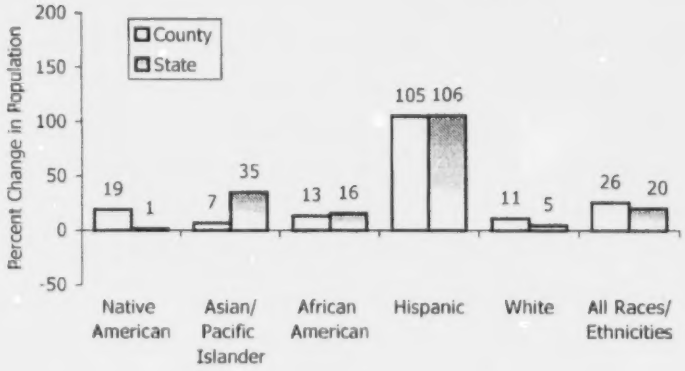
Getting Better ↓

Getting Worse ↑

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

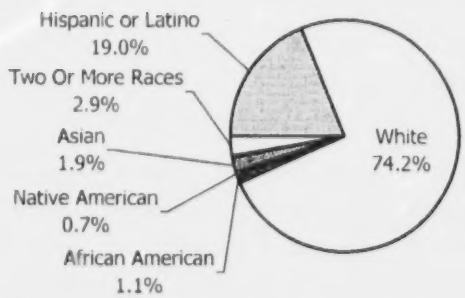
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	3%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	9%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 42,359 Children in Benton County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	40%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	49%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

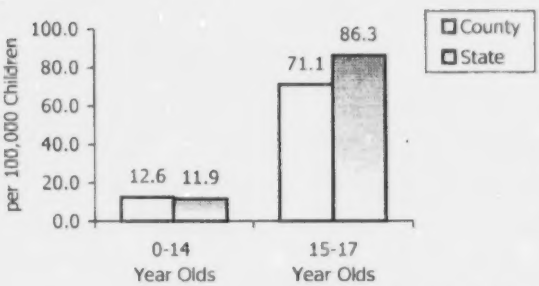
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	496 (26%)	555 (27%)	611 (28%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

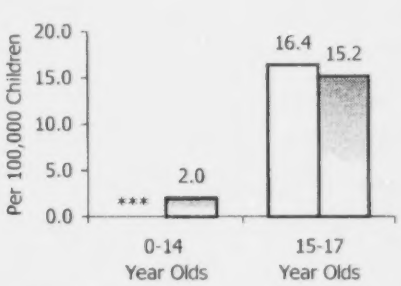
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	799,774	467,759	112,072	810
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	499	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	25%	30%
% neglect	77%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

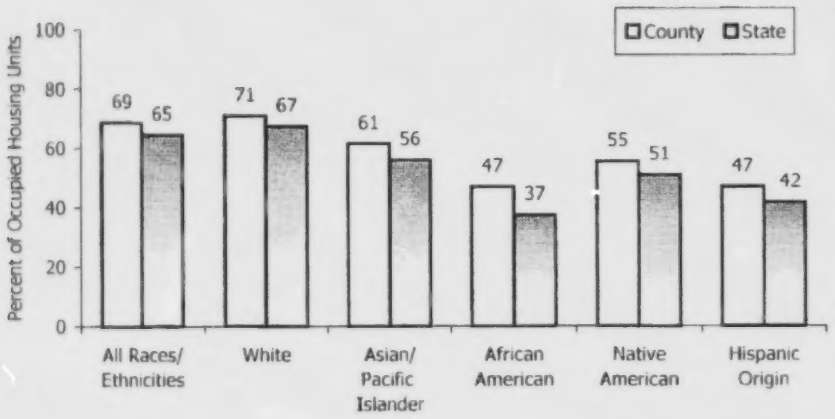
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	876 (1.9%)	853 (2.0%)	780 (1.9%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

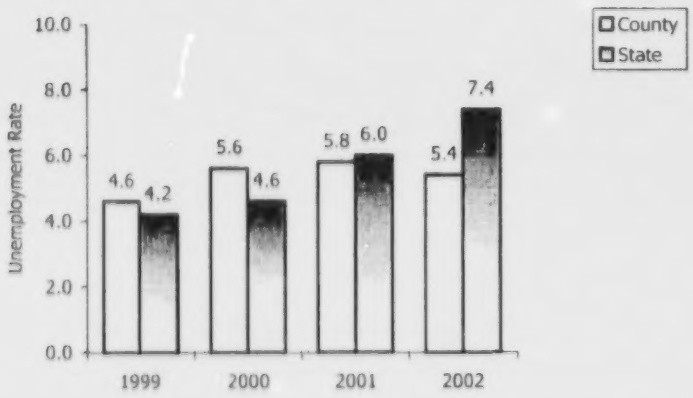


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$34,781	$35,198 (1.2%)	$36,357 (3.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	6%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Kennewick	$31,644
Richland	$32,355
County*	$32,939

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Kennewick	$37,500
Richland	$38,084
County*	$38,688

*excluding Kennewick & Richland

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,651	2,120
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	9,084	13,326
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	6,898	9,814
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	48%	50%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	38%	31%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	48%	50%
State	41%	46%

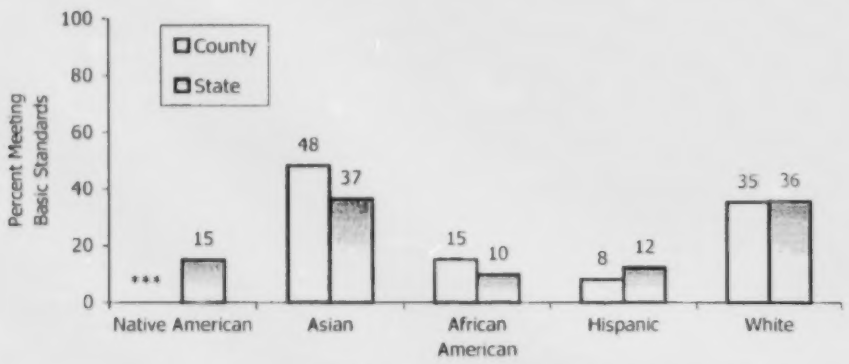
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	75%	75%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	49%	44%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	75%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

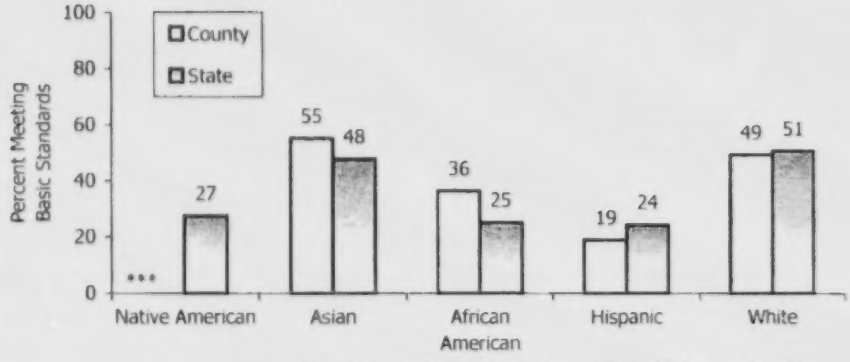
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

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2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
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Chelan County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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Key

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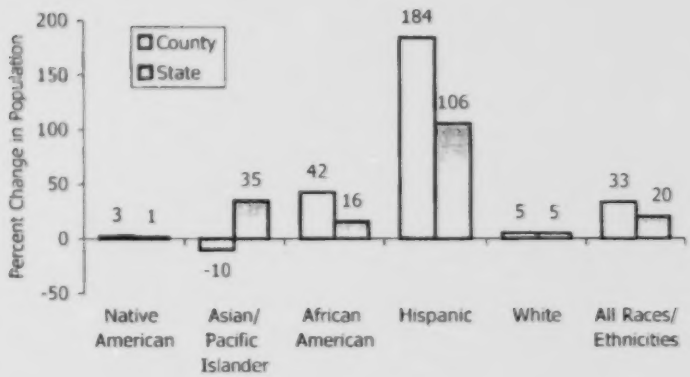
Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

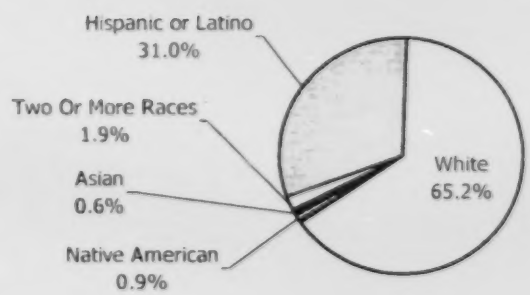
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	3%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 18,636 Children in Chelan County [1]



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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	53%
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Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	48%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	329 (35%)	216 (22%)	176 (18%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

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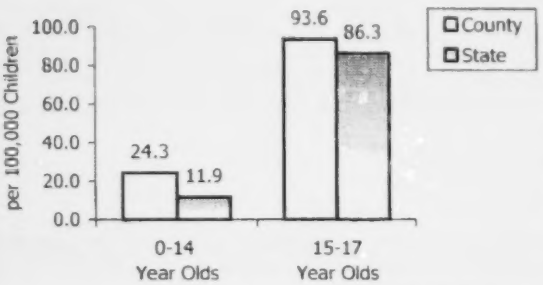
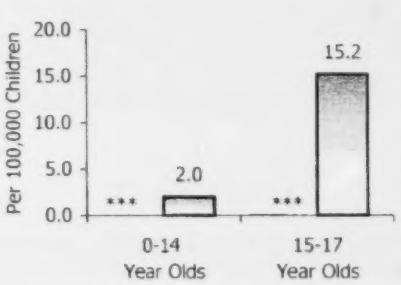


Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	683,889	0	0	234
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	192	14,945
% sexual abuse	17%	8%
% physical abuse	21%	30%
% neglect	91%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

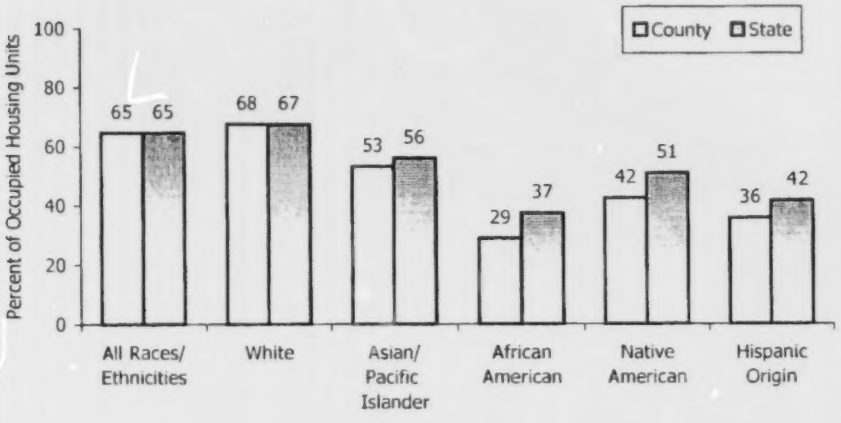
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	255 (1.4%)	328 (1.8%)	391 (2.1%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

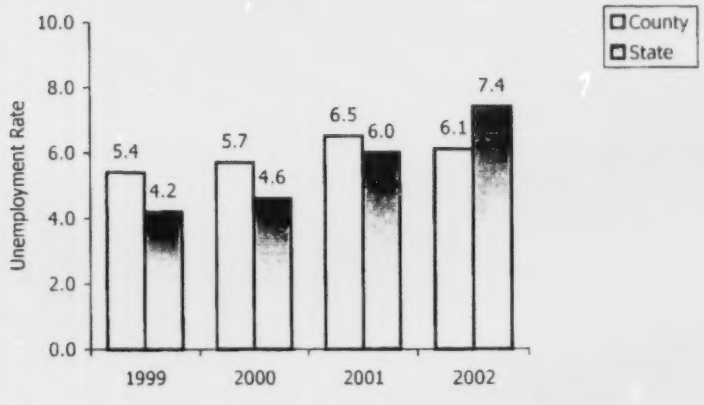


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$24,920	$24,555 (-1.5%)	$25,308 (3.1%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	24%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$26,489

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,374

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	3,113	2,849
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	9,187	7,834
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	5,626	5,016
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	44%	49%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	29%	28%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	37%	42%
State	41%	46%

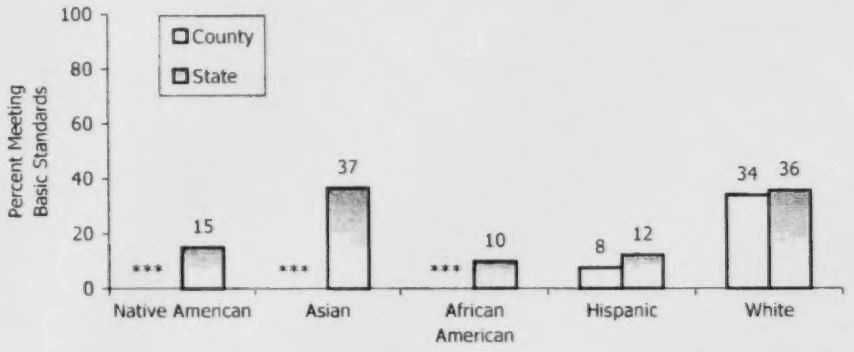
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	75%	72%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	46%	45%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	72%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

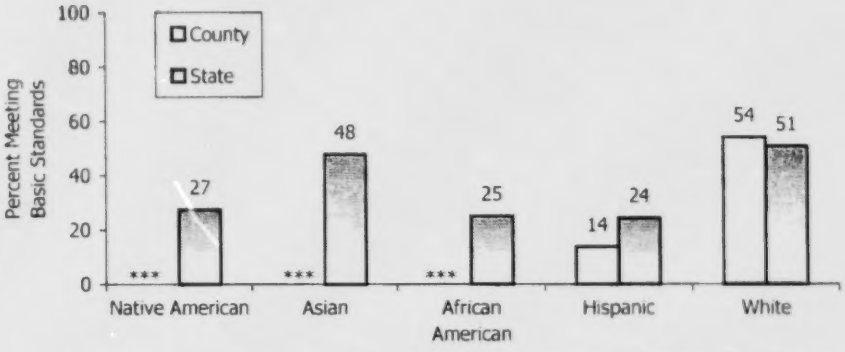
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Clallam County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

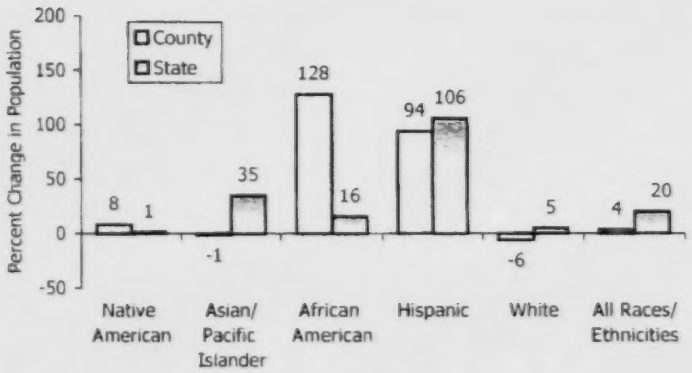
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

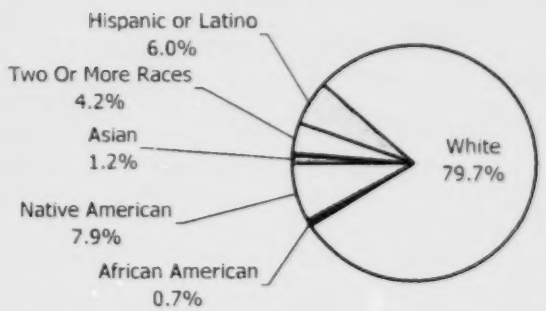
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-4%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	3%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 14,170 Children in Clallam County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	50%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	52%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

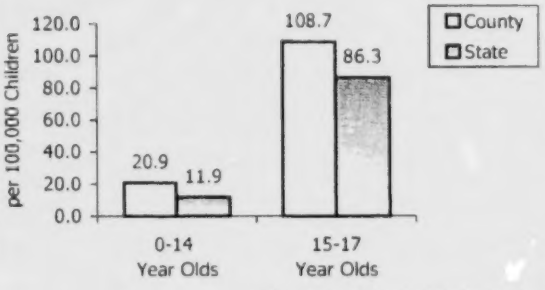
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	142 (19%)	107 (17%)	96 (16%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

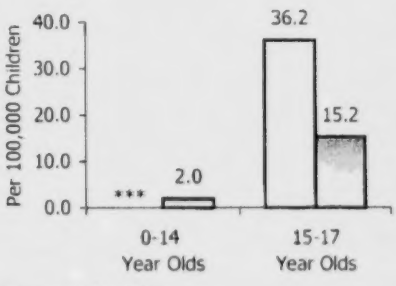
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	42,200	96,505	0	79
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	162	14,945
% sexual abuse	4%	8%
% physical abuse	22%	30%
% neglect	73%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

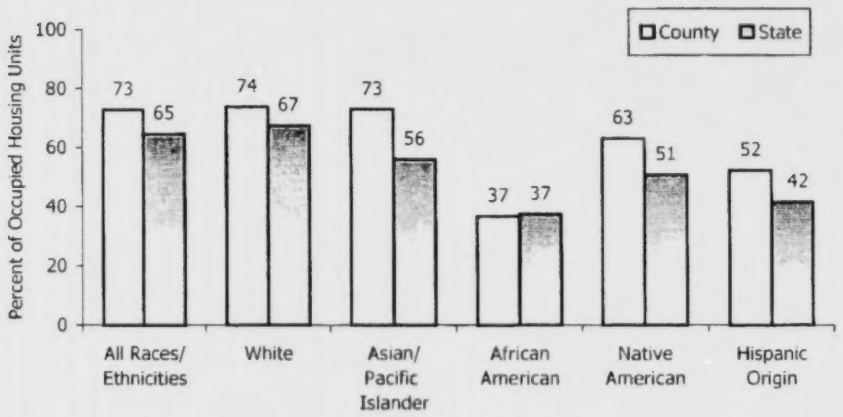
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	462 (2.9%)	453 (3.2%)	427 (3.1%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

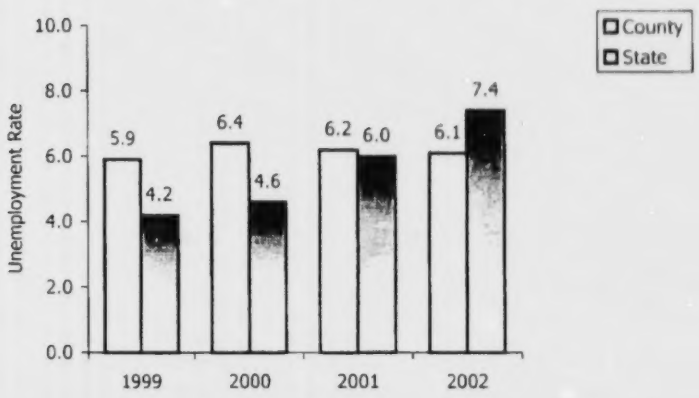


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$25,264	$25,502 (0.9%)	$25,257 (-1.0%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	4%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,297

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$38,027

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	299	230
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	2,246	1,737
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,229	1,944
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	48%	52%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	38%	37%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	39%	48%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	77%	77%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	52%	53%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	72%	72%
State	71%	73%

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13, f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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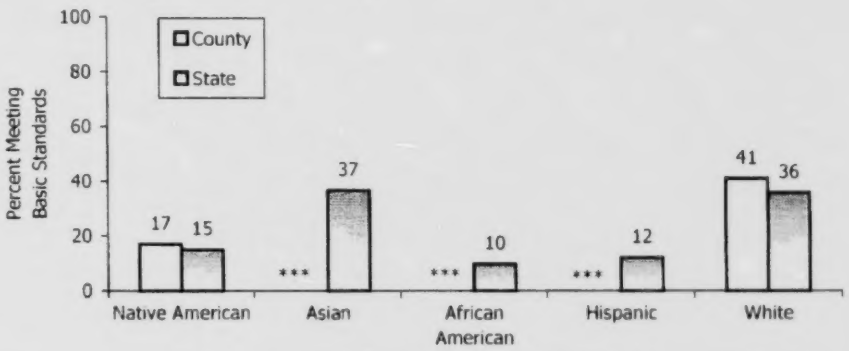

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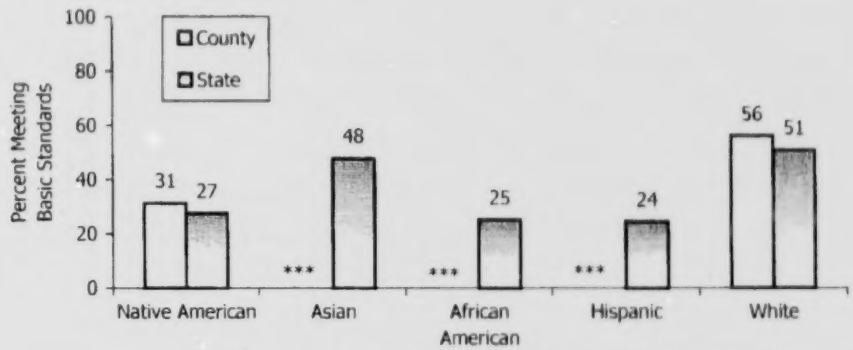
7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
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c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
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Sources:
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2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
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8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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Clark County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Key

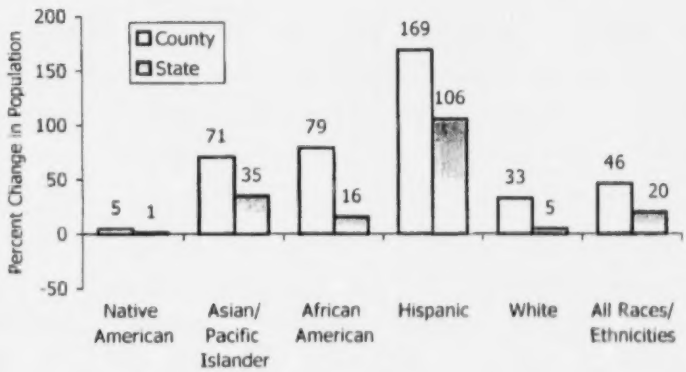
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

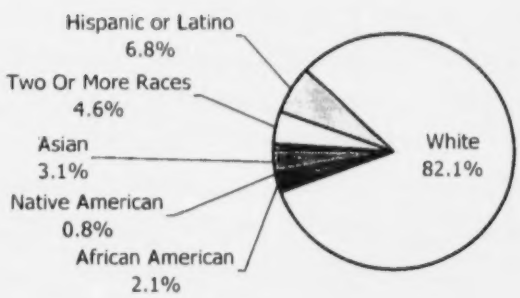
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	12%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	15%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 98,985 Children in Clark County [1]



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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	35%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	41%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

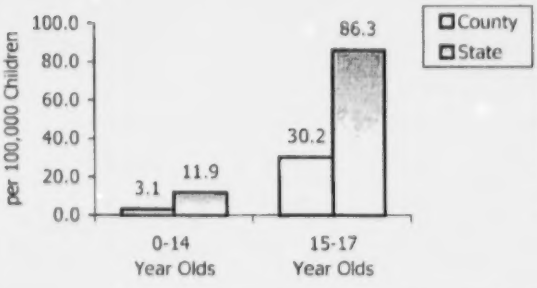
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	824 (20%)	944 (17%)	923 (17%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

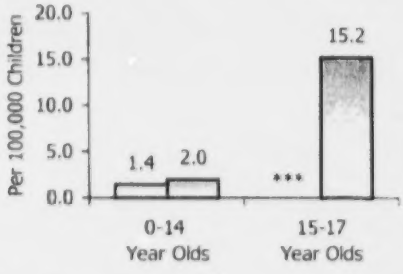
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,541,084	408,624	1,318	3,107
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	428	14,495
% sexual abuse	6%	8%
% physical abuse	22%	30%
% neglect	79%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

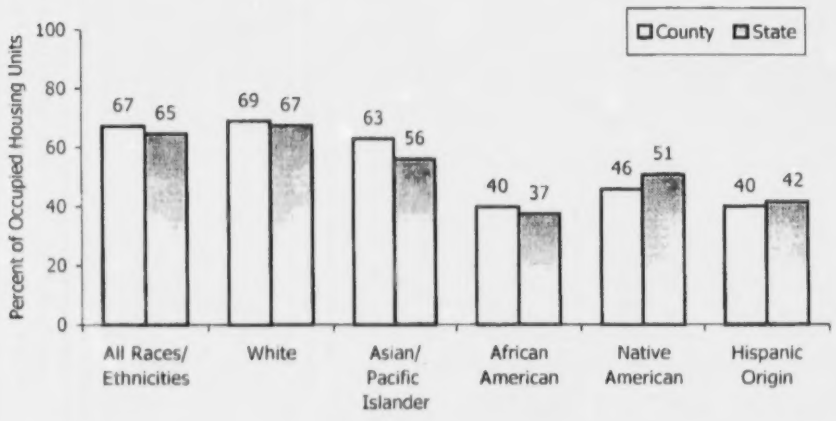
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	2,044 (1.9%)	2,314 (2.3%)	2,381 (2.4%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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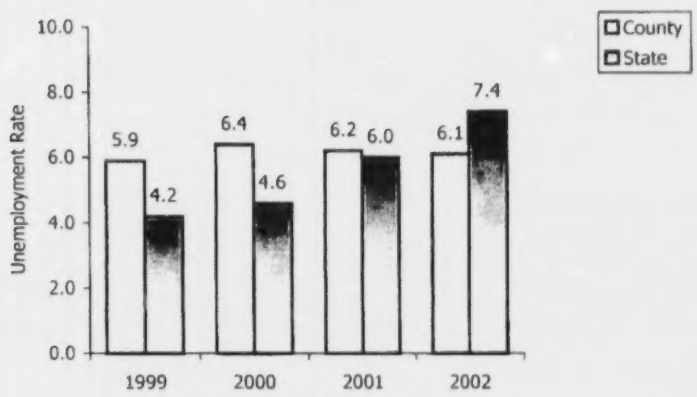
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$32,229	$33,075 (2.6%)	$33,116 (0.1%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	6%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,348

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$42,077

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	2,661	3,086
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	22,329	22,808
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	16,463	18,363
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	49%	48%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	32%	33%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	35%	41%
State	41%	46%

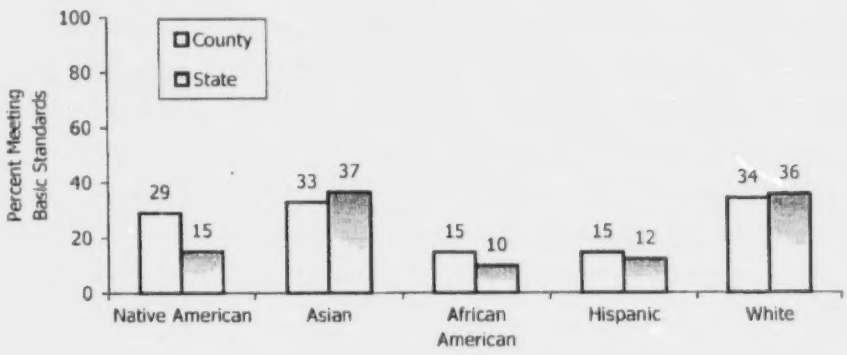
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	75%	75%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	48%	48%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	69%	72%
State	71%	73%

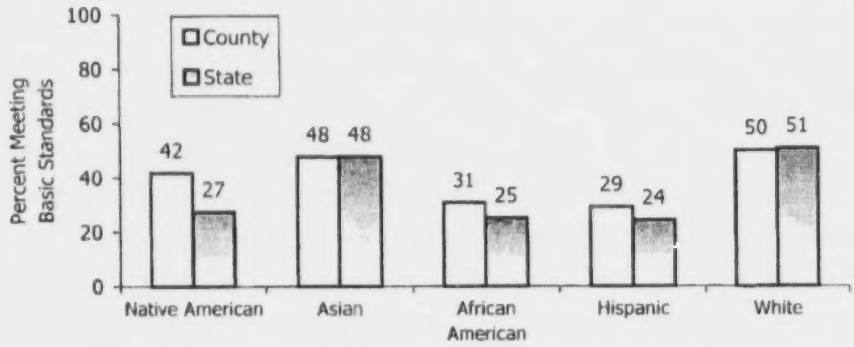
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Columbia County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Key

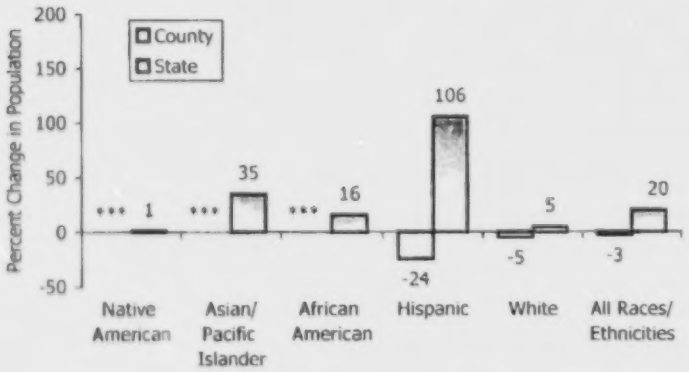
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

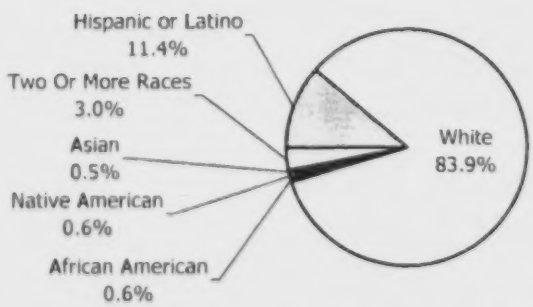


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-24%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-12%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	0%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 973 Children in Columbia County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	41%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	53%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

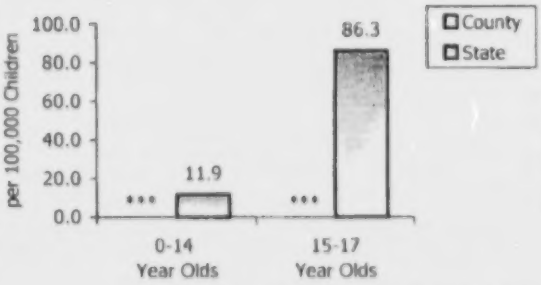
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	13 (27%)	9 (26%)	6 (17%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

***- Change not calculated when < 300 live births

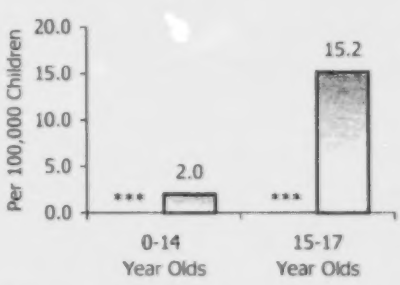
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	14	14,945
% sexual abuse	0%	8%
% physical abuse	36%	30%
% neglect	43%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

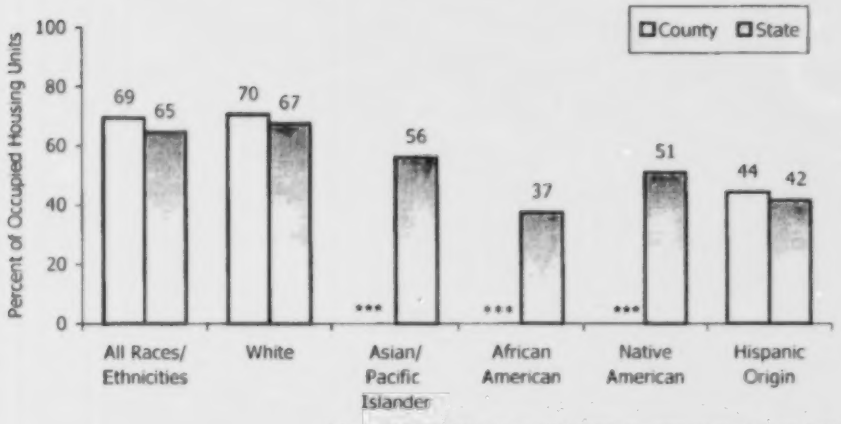
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	24 (2.3%)	20 (2.1%)	37 (3.9%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



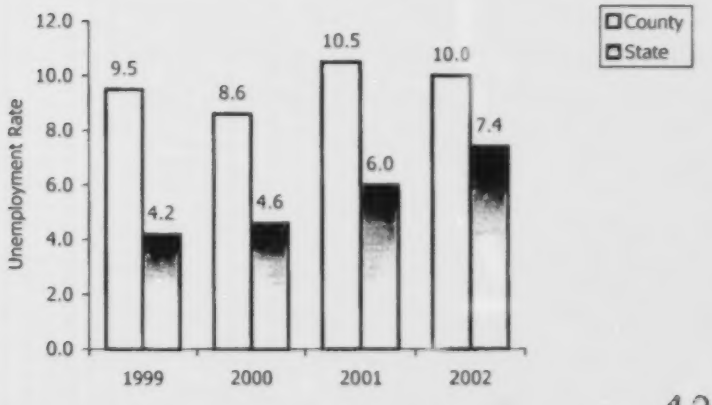
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,086	$23,023 (-0.3%)	$24,059 (4.5%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$27,614
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$34,408

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	35	37
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	186	237
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	435	433
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	27%	37%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	26%	35%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	20%	27%
State	41%	46%

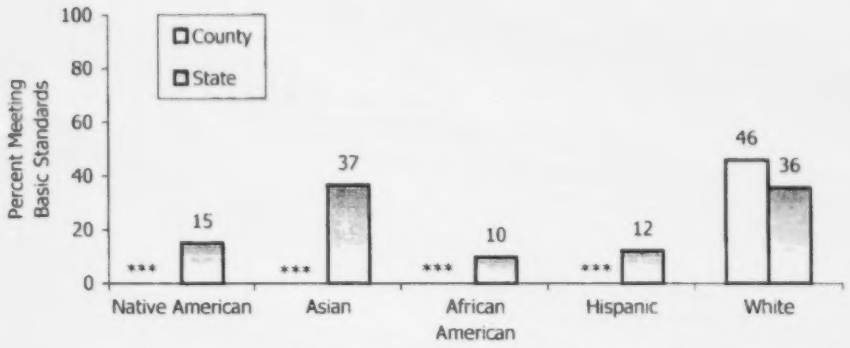
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	67%	61%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	38%	49%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	49%	58%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

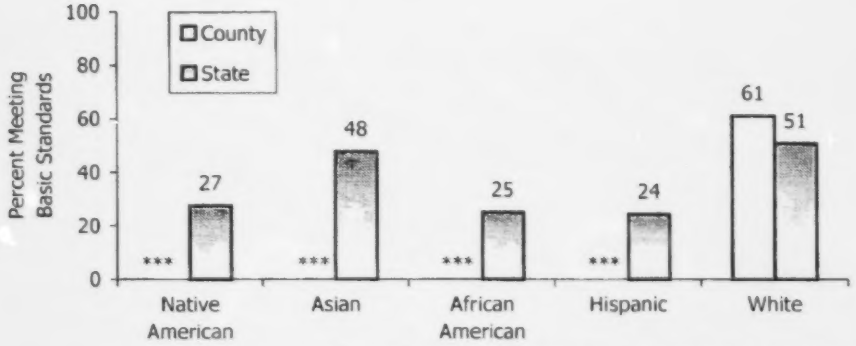
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
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2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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Cowlitz County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

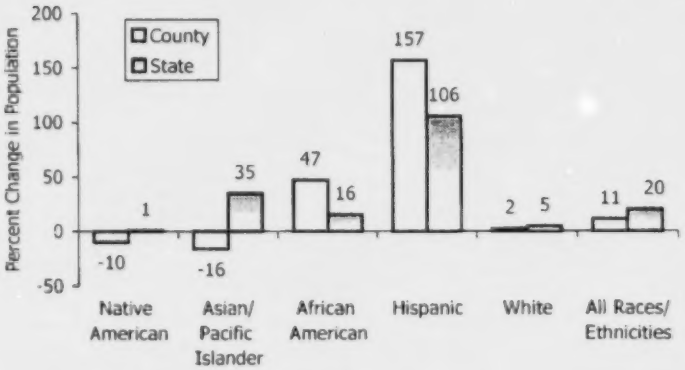
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

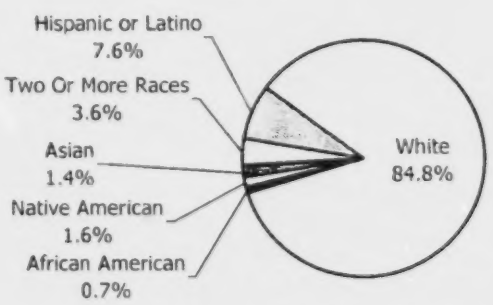
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	10%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	0%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 24,905 Children in Cowlitz County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	42%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	50%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

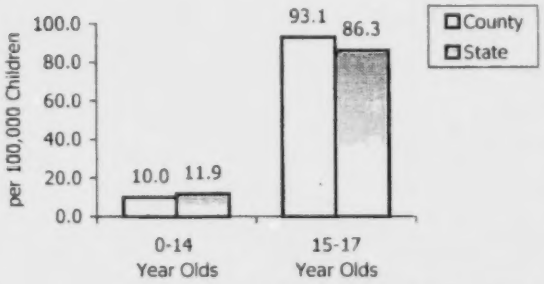
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	402 (31%)	306 (24%)	251 (20%)	↓
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

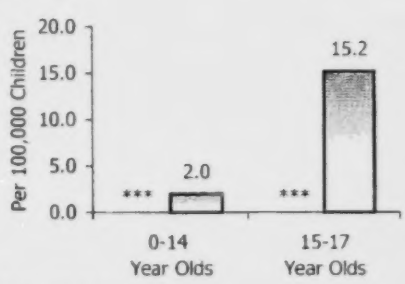
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	3,941,569	200,045	1,403	3,637
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	448	14,495
% sexual abuse	5%	8%
% physical abuse	35%	30%
% neglect	63%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

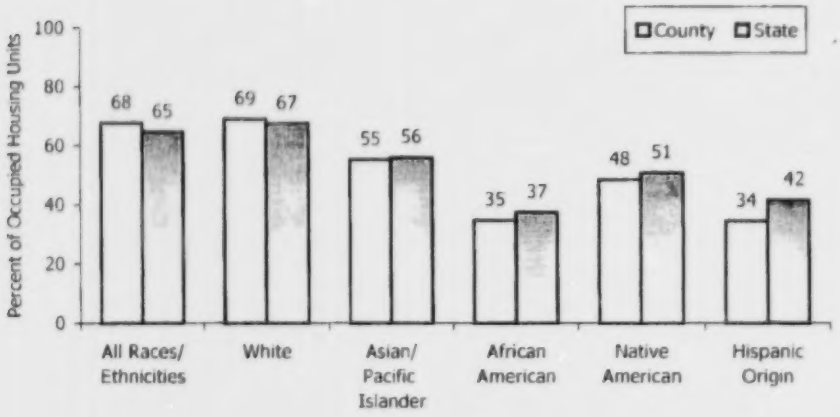
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	1,289 (5.1%)	1,428 (5.7%)	943 (3.8%)	↓
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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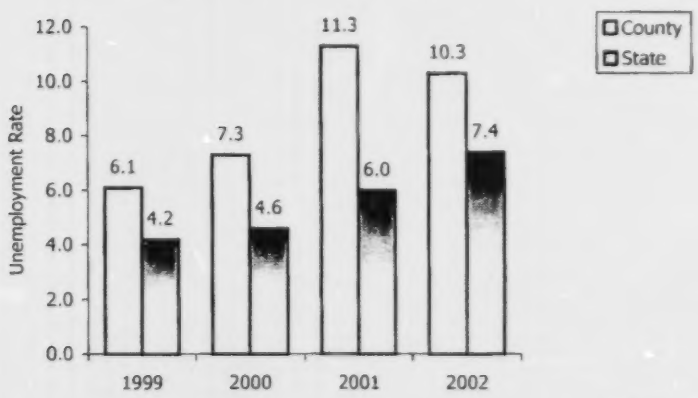
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$30,924	$31,087 (0.5%)	$31,063 (-0.1%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	23%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Kelso	$30,388
County*	$29,156

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Kelso	$36,583
County*	$35,686

*excluding Kelso

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	2,156	2,368
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	14,374	16,945
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	12,623	17,066
State	349,806	388,697

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	38%	40%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	22%	26%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	35%	42%
State	41%	46%

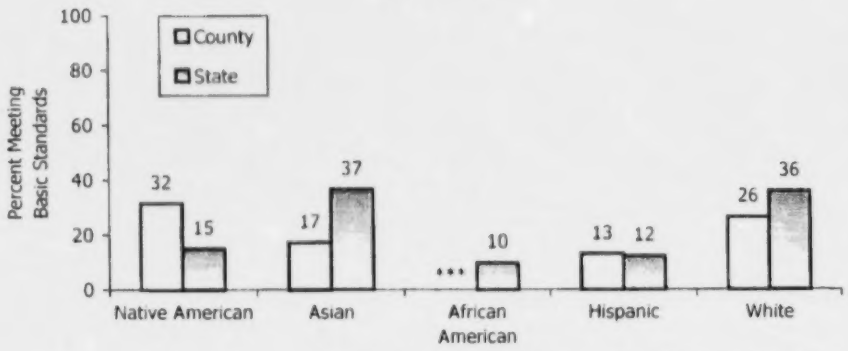
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	67%	70%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	42%	44%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	78%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

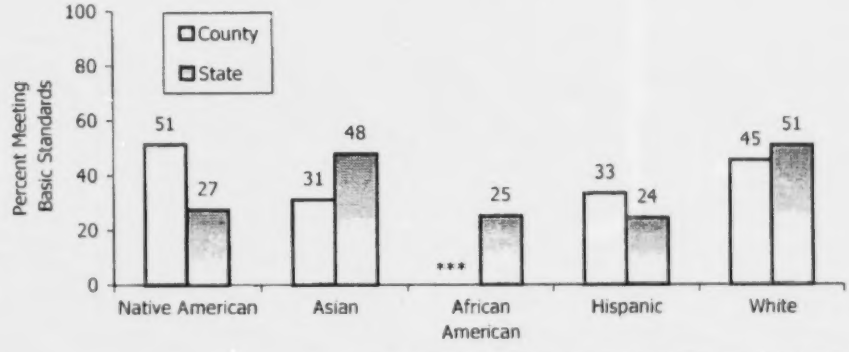
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

Notes:
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d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
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4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
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12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Douglas County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
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Key

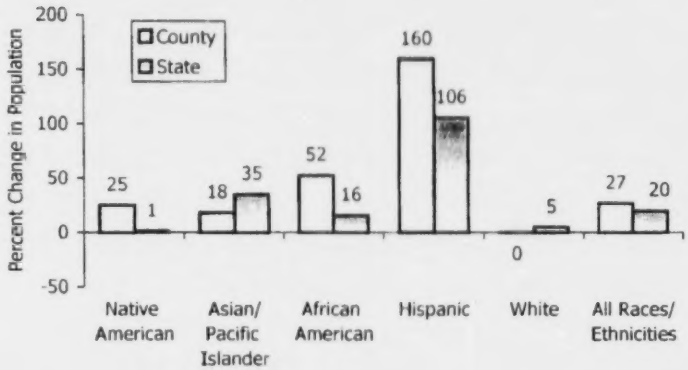
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

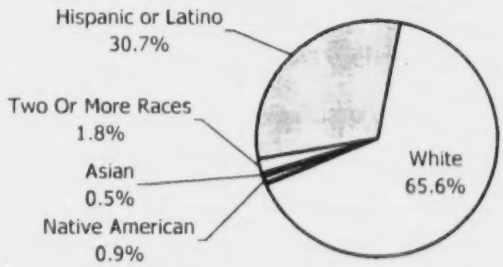
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	7%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	14%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 9,602 Children in Douglas County [1]



African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	48%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	49%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

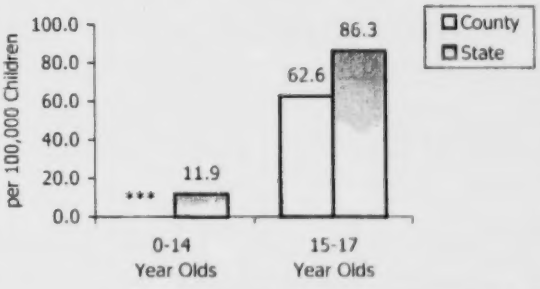
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	106 (26%)	93 (20%)	76 (17%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

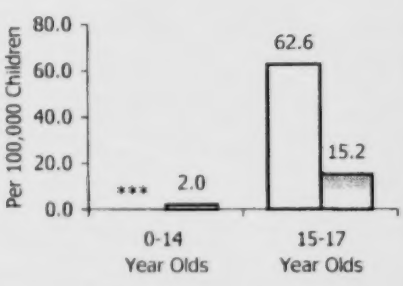
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	56	14,945
% sexual abuse	11%	8%
% physical abuse	27%	30%
% neglect	86%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

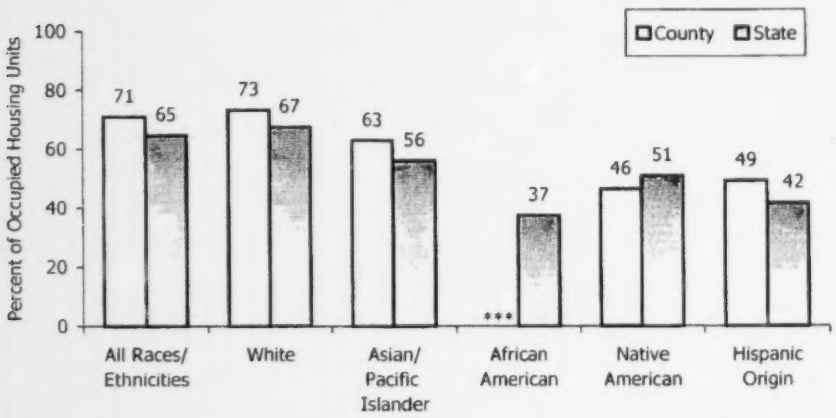
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	90 (1.0%)	109 (1.1%)	146 (1.5%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



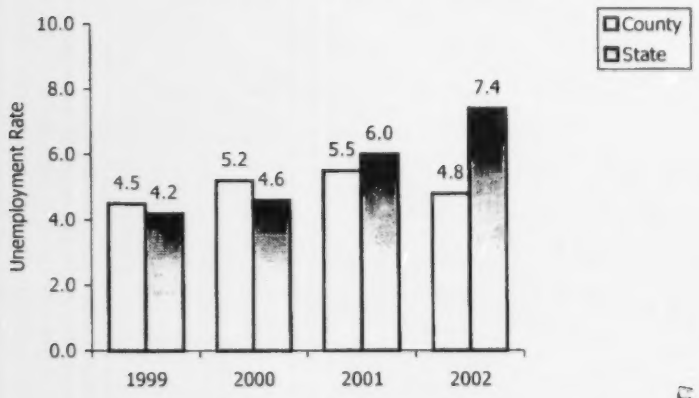
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$21,577	$21,587 (0.0%)	$21,953 (1.7%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	33%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$25,109

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,129

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,166	772
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	5,233	3,872
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	3,361	2,908
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	34%	36%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	28%	31%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	33%	36%
State	41%	46%

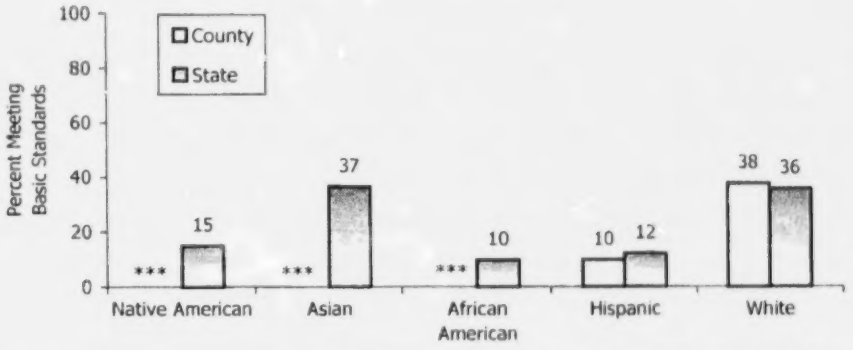
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	73%	68%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	48%	43%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	63%	69%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



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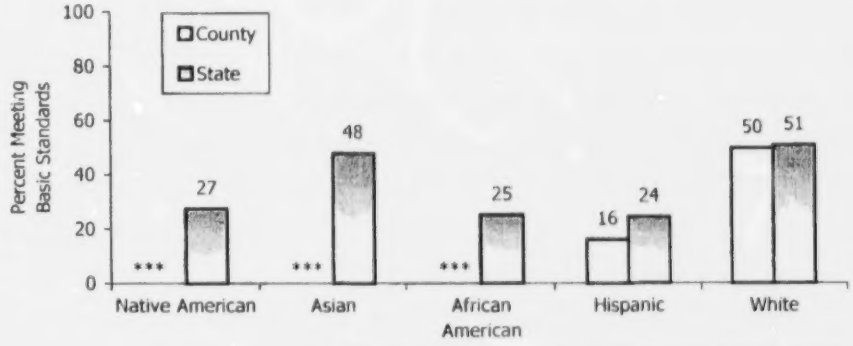
7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

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Ferry County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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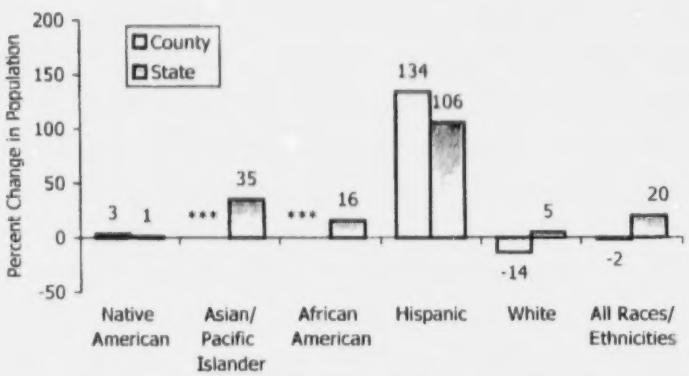
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

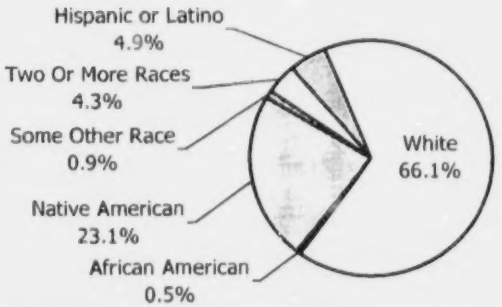


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-1%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	13%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 1,951 Children in Ferry County [1]



Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	51%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

	2001
County	67%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

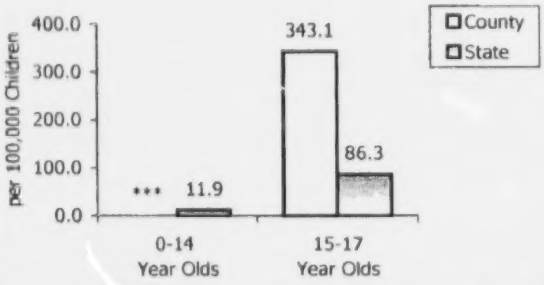
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	21 (22%)	14 (20%)	10 (13%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

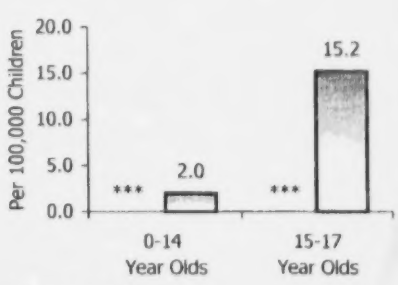
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	20	0	338,442	154
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	16	14,945
% sexual abuse	6%	8%
% physical abuse	19%	30%
% neglect	81%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

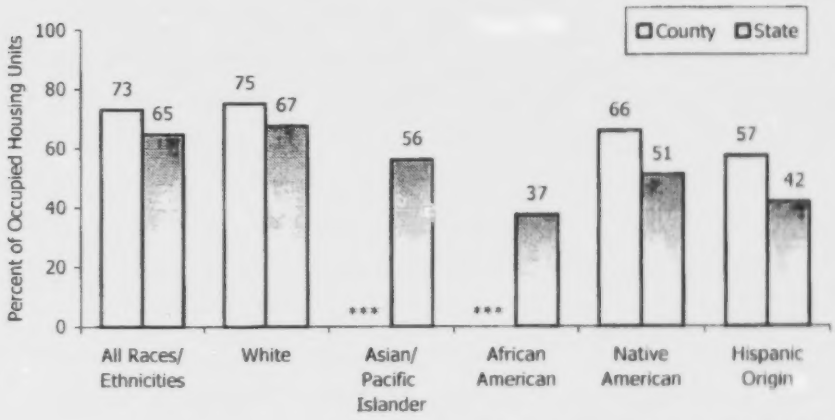
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	61 (2.8%)	46 (2.4%)	34 (1.8%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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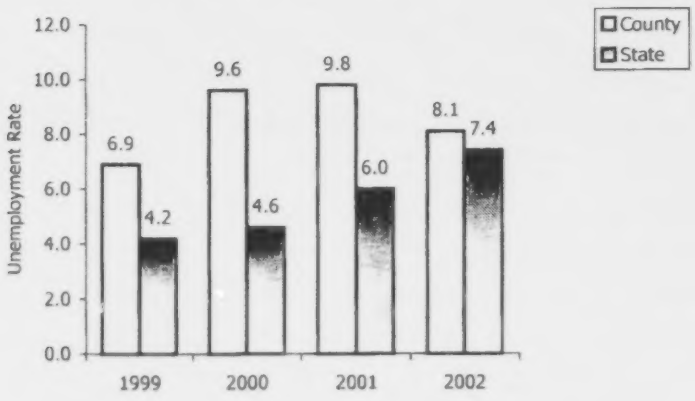
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$24,947	$25,027 (0.3%)	$24,107 (-3.7%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	26%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12; e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$25,826

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,871

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	19	5
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	140	147
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	261	208
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	30%	41%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	10%	17%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	36%	38%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	62%	67%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	22%	33%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	72%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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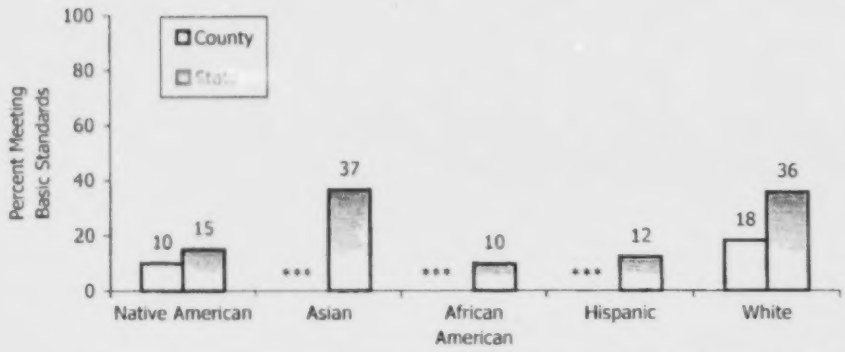

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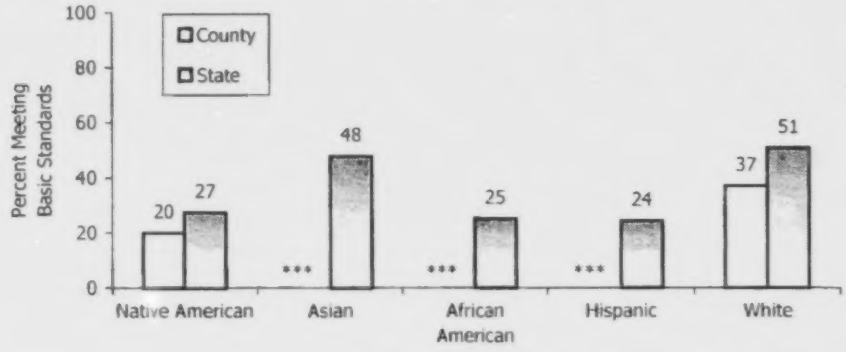
7th Grade Reading



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Franklin County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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Getting Worse

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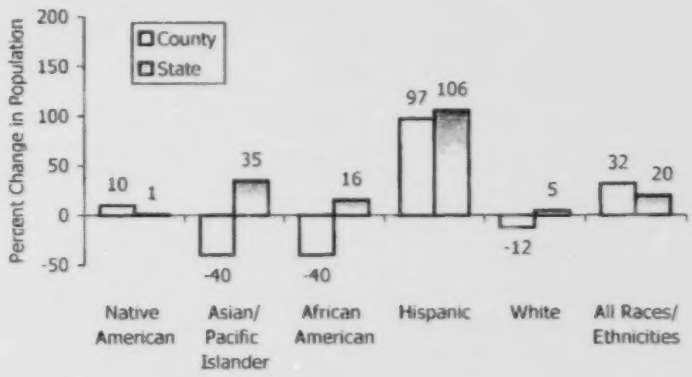
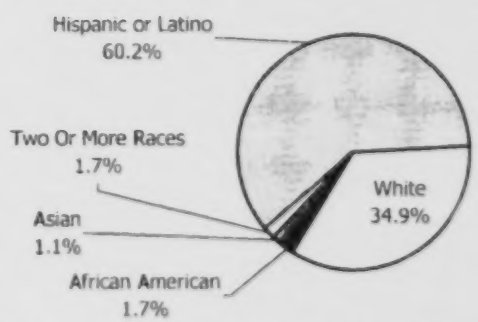
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	15%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 17,076 Children in Franklin County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	61%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	60%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

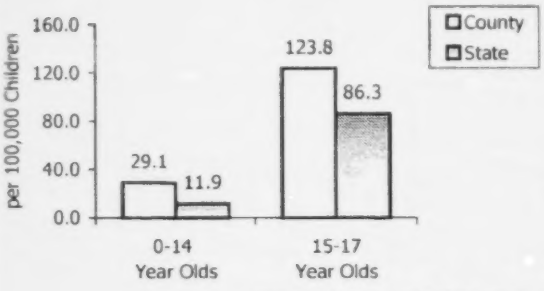
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	430 (45%)	402 (37%)	439 (38%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

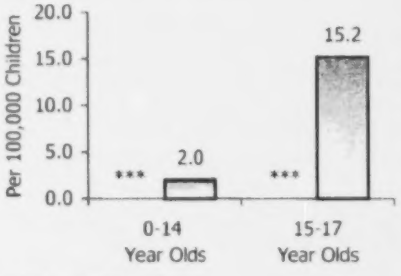
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	28,028	0	5,456	27
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	179	14,945
% sexual abuse	10%	8%
% physical abuse	28%	30%
% neglect	74%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

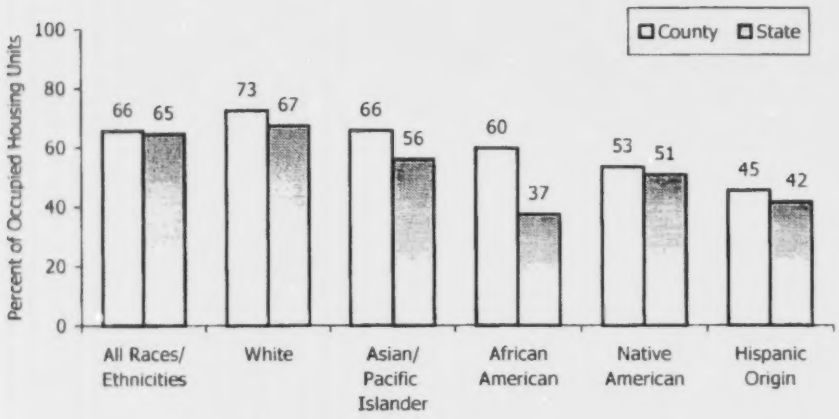
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	334 (2.2%)	304 (1.8%)	278 (1.6%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

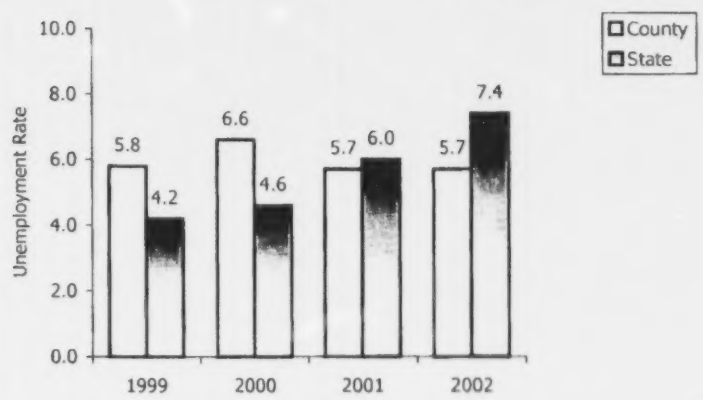


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$24,105	$24,529 (1.8%)	$24,425 (-0.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	69%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$28,503

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$35,213

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	958	859
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	9,211	8,031
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	4,517	3,898
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	39%	40%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	26%	23%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	26%	30%
State	41%	46%

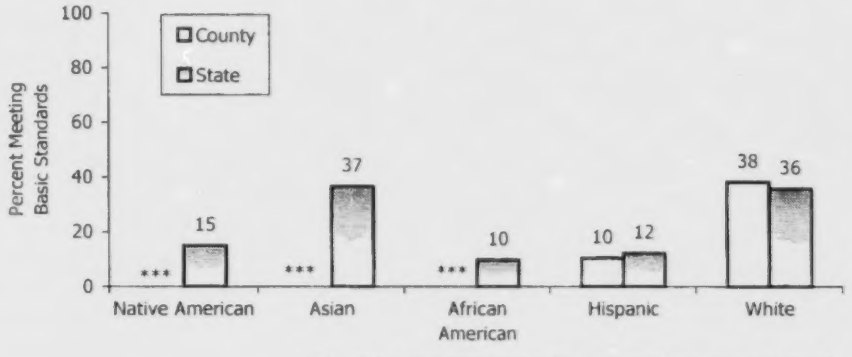
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	61%	60%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	33%	32%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	58%	63%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

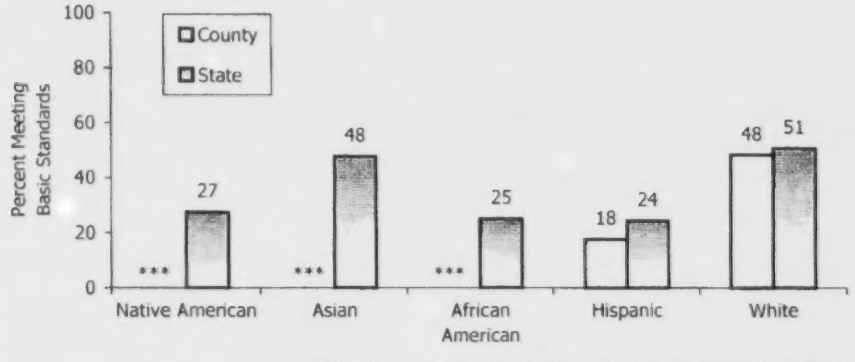
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Garfield County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

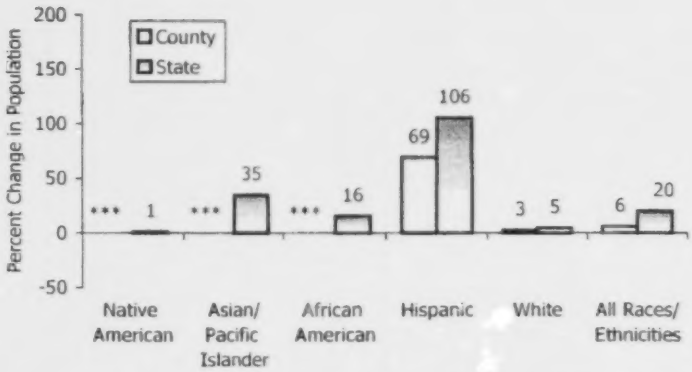
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

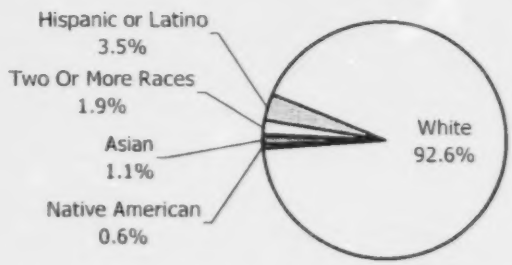


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	14%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-16%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	7%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 622 Children in Garfield County [1]



African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	65%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

	2001
County	43%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

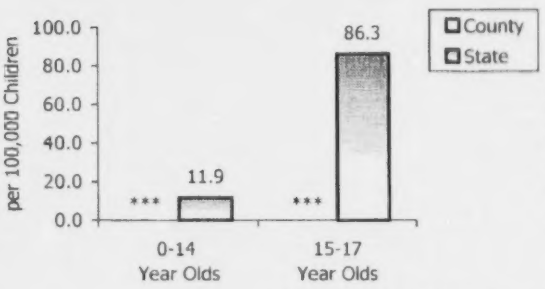
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3 (12%)	3 (13%)	5 (22%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

***- Change not calculated when < 300 live births

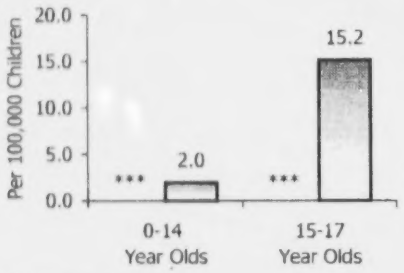
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	4	14,945
% sexual abuse	0%	8%
% physical abuse	0%	30%
% neglect	75%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	14 (2.2%)	15 (2.4%)	6 (1.0%)	***
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

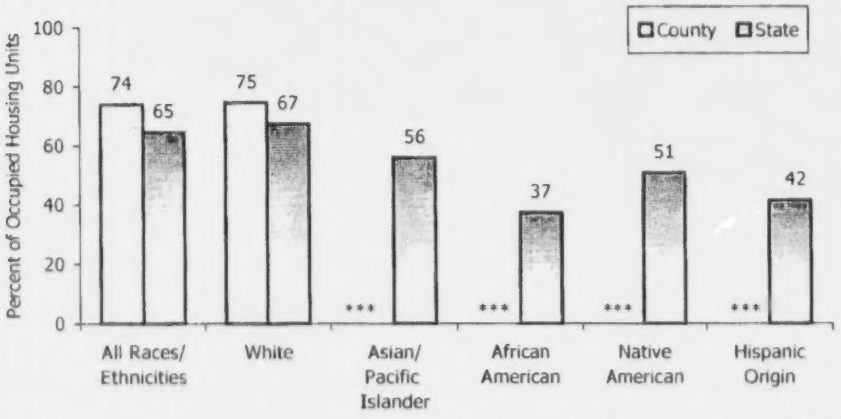
*** - Change is only calculated when more than 1% of the population is affected in both years

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



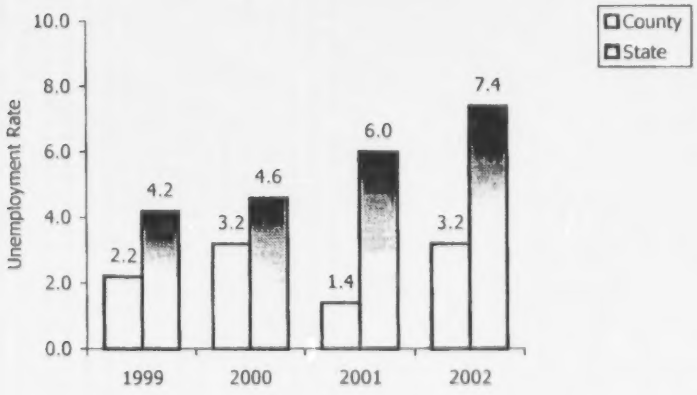
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,924	$25,166 (5.2%)	$25,091 (-0.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$27,630
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$34,423

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	12	14
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	81	61
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	89	65
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	22%	79%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	26%	27%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	56%	38%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	67%	100%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	24%	30%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	68%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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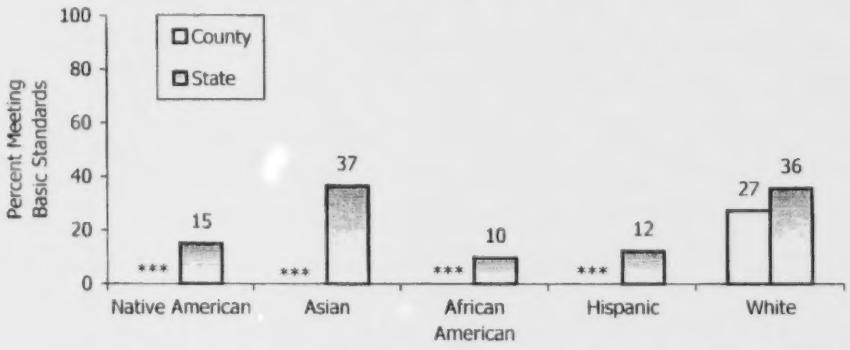

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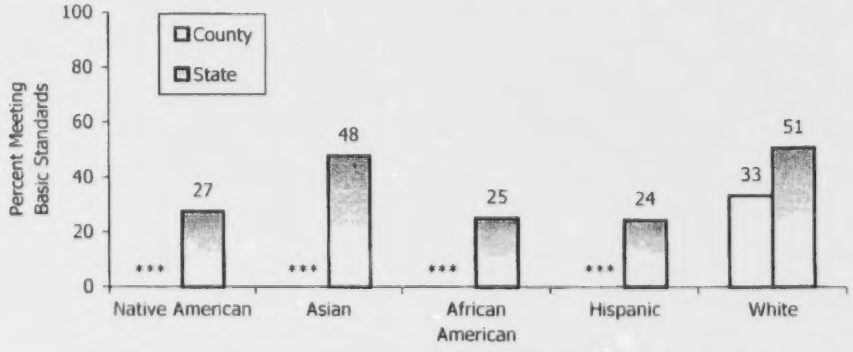
7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

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c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
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3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
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Grant County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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Key

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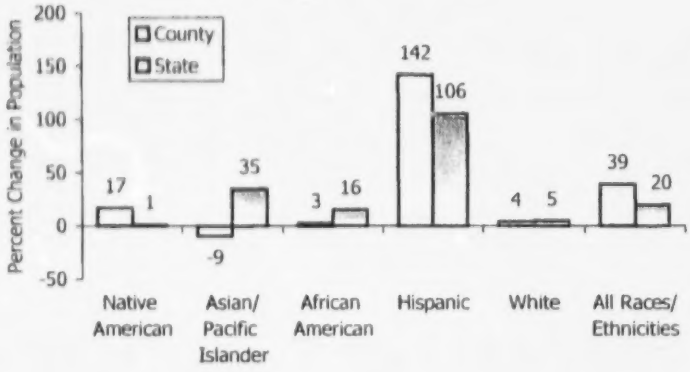
No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

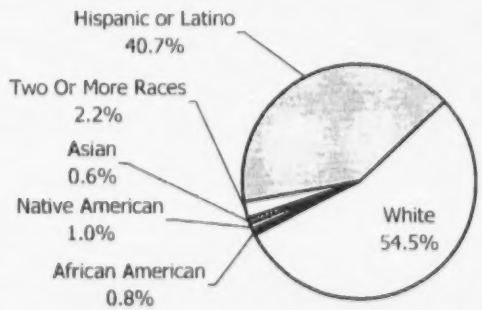
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	15%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	4%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	12%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 23,934 Children in Grant County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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2001	
County	62%
State	44%

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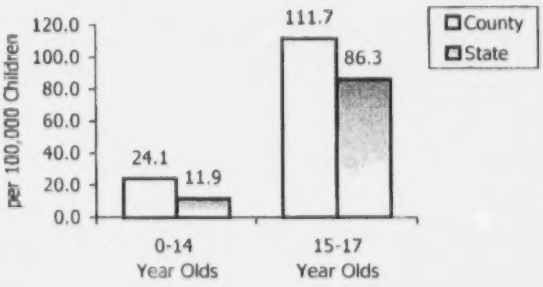
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	390 (35%)	377 (26%)	320 (24%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

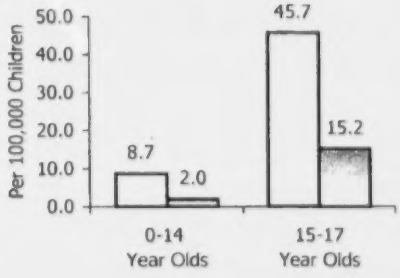
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	15,731	0	0	6
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	203	14,945
% sexual abuse	8%	8%
% physical abuse	34%	30%
% neglect	63%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

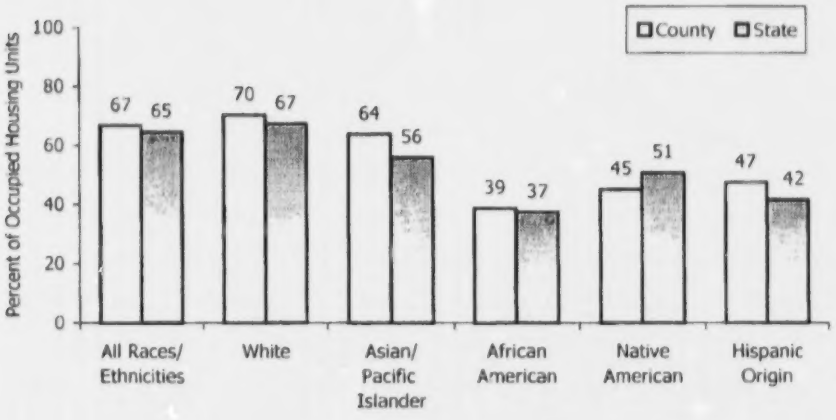
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	327 (1.5%)	315 (1.3%)	349 (1.5%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

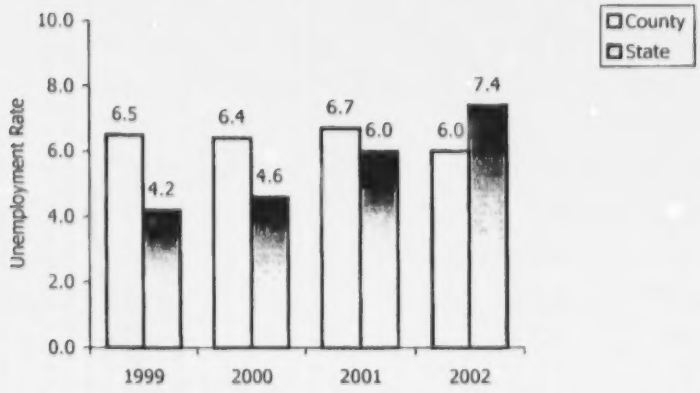


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$23,329	$23,082 (-1.1%)	$23,478 (1.7%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	37%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$26,986
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$33,381

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,397	1,897
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	8,975	9,426
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	5,586	6,108
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	36%	36%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	20%	19%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	29%	32%
State	41%	46%

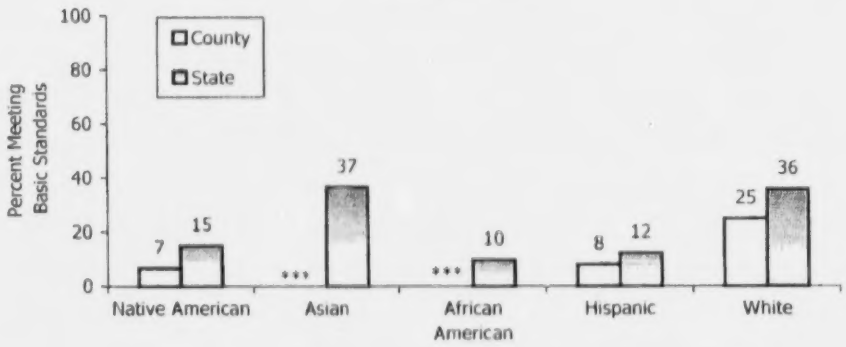
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	63%	60%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	34%	30%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	65%	64%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

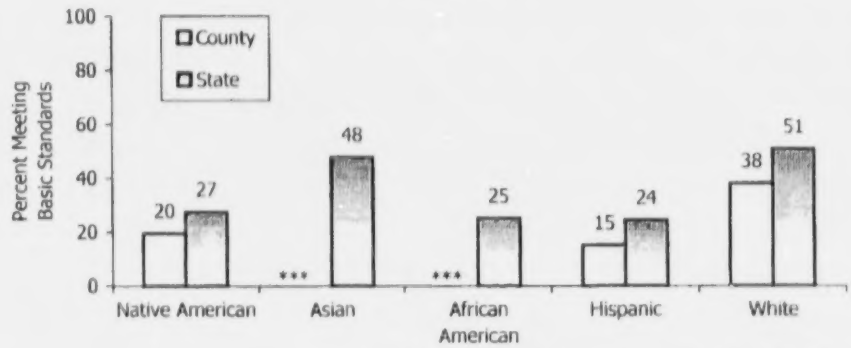
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Grays Harbor County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

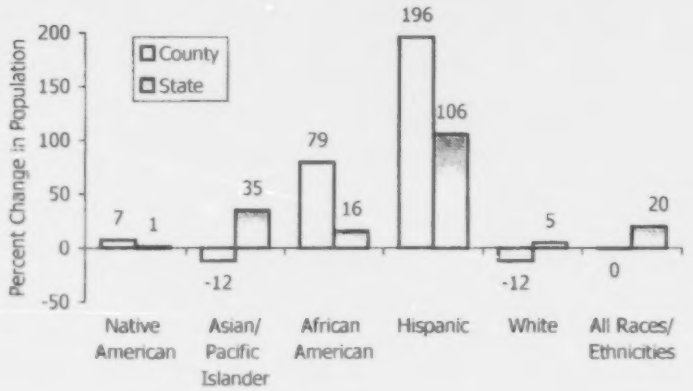
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

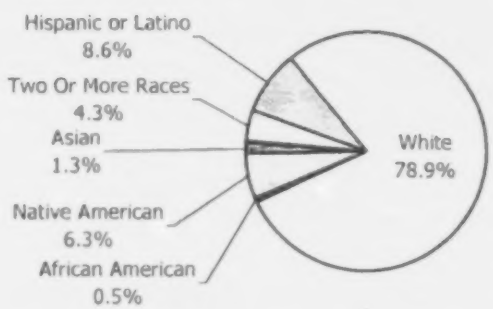
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-1%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-6%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	1%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 17,076 Children in Grays Harbor County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	38%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	60%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

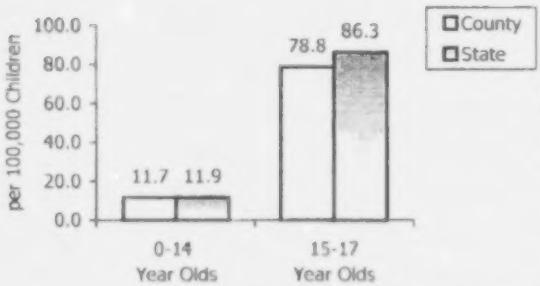
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	218 (22%)	144 (18%)	155 (20%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

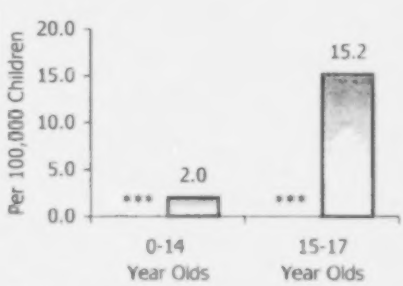
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	190,639	115,606	0	160
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	305	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	18%	30%
% neglect	82%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

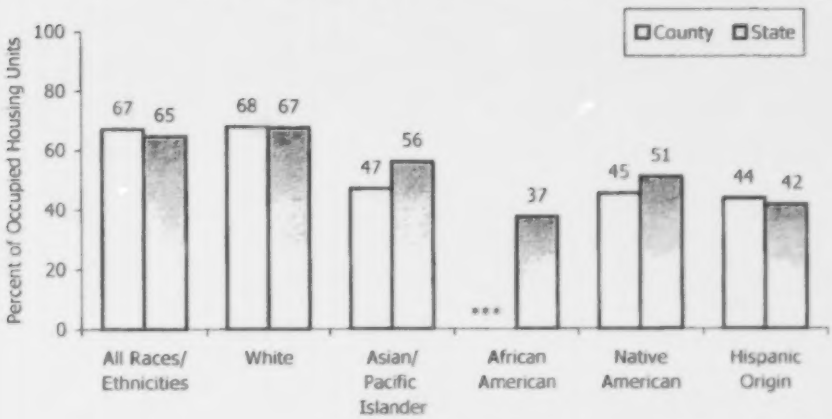
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	918 (5.0%)	713 (4.1%)	804 (4.7%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



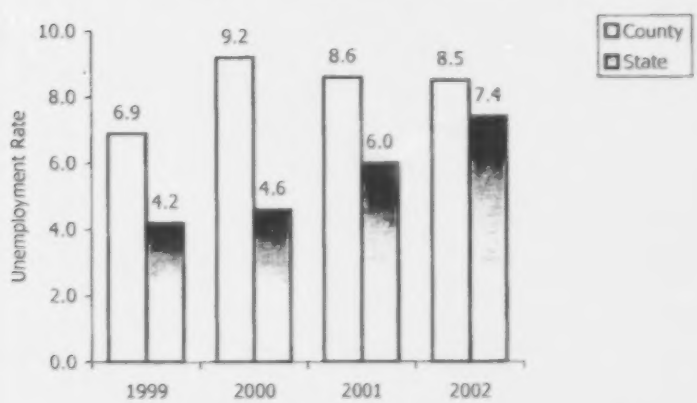
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$27,721	$27,635 (-0.3%)	$27,302 (-1.2%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	20%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,559

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,361

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,396	1,671
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	7,149	7,124
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	7,495	7,462
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	35%	34%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	22%	24%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	26%	29%
State	41%	46%

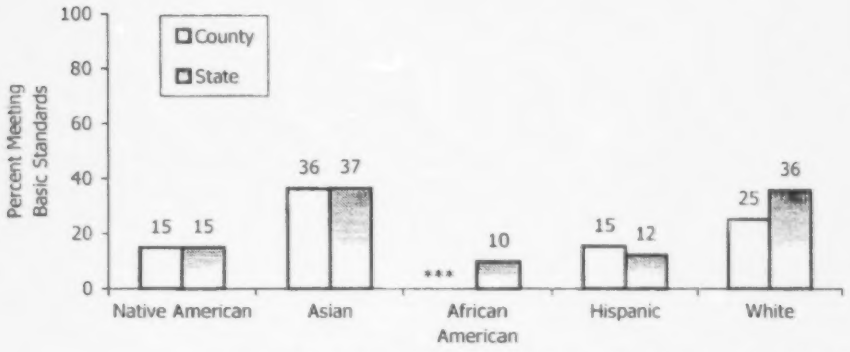
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	67%	63%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	34%	33%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	57%	59%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

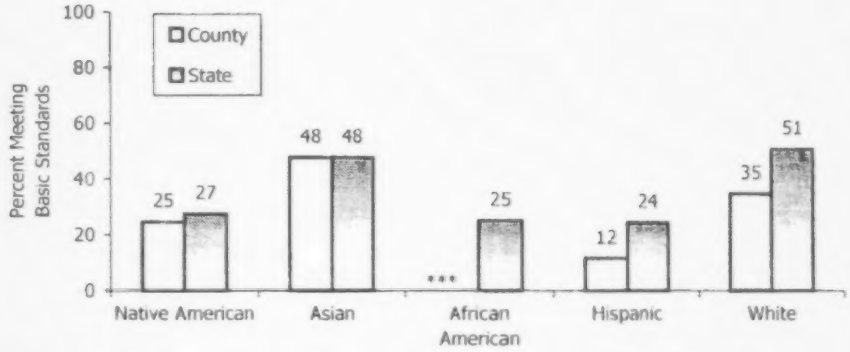
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
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Island County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Key

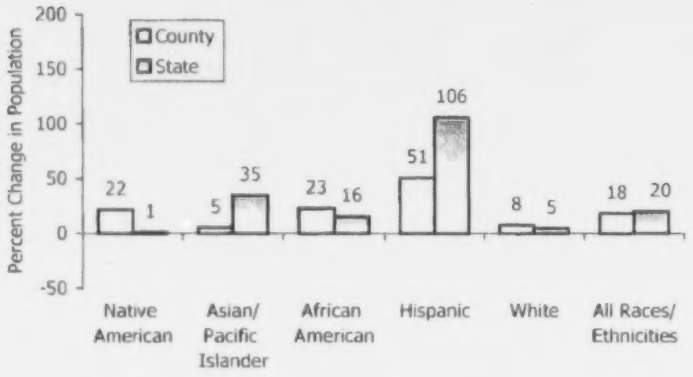
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

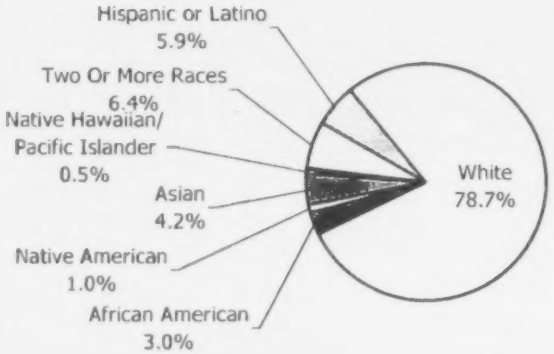
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	7%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 18,243 Children in Island County [1]



"Some other" race category consists of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	19%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	50%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

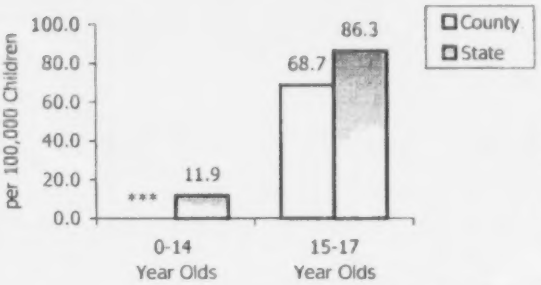
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	115 (11%)	87 (9%)	115 (13%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

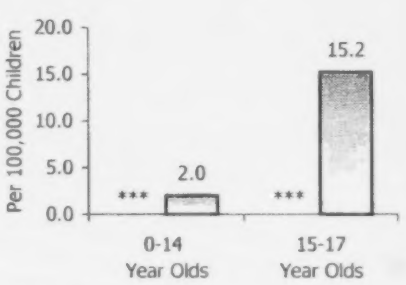
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,77.,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	145	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	30%	30%
% neglect	66%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

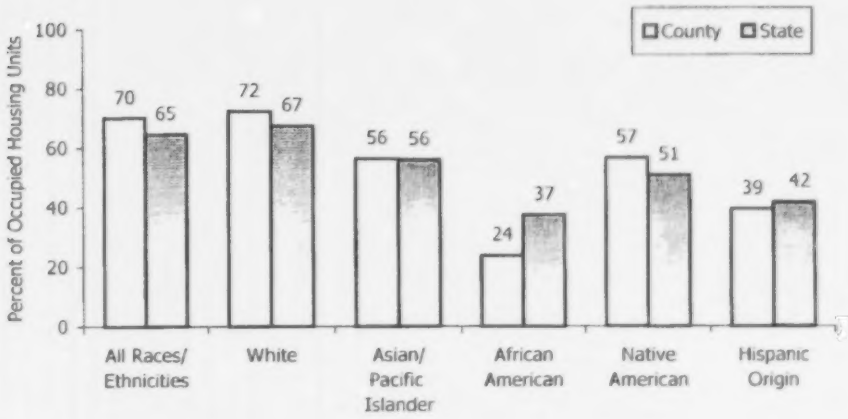
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	394 (2.1%)	441 (2.4%)	529 (2.9%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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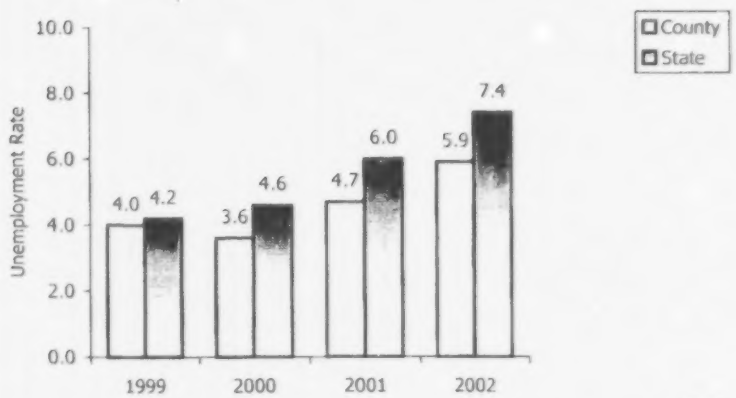
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$24,311	$24,600 (1.2%)	$24,731 (0.5%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,690

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$40,629

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,042	908
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	3,821	3,988
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	3,707	3,842
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	47%	47%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	34%	29%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	47%	47%
State	41%	46%

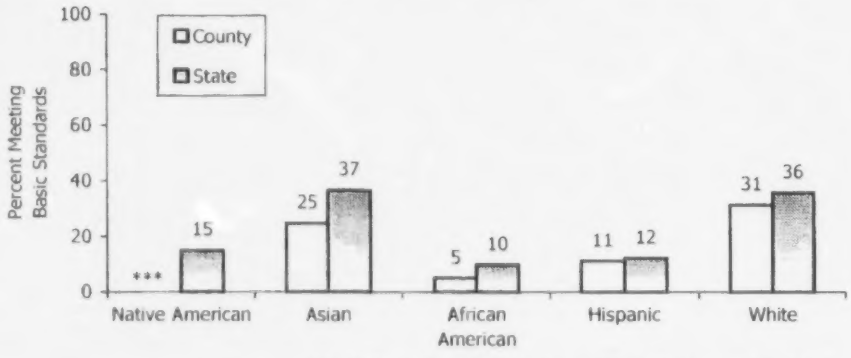
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	78%	76%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	52%	51%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	77%	74%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

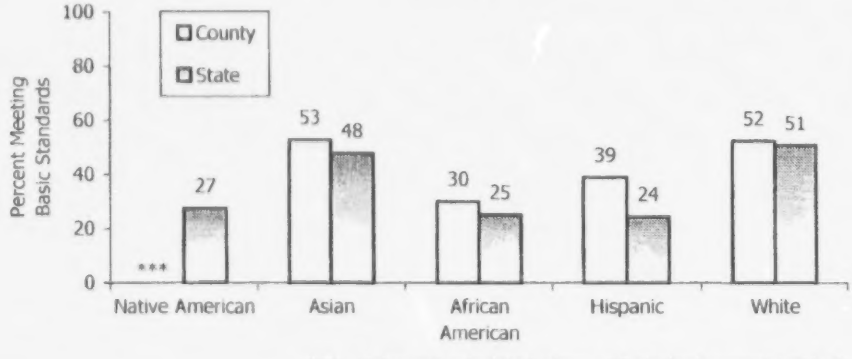
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Jefferson County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Key

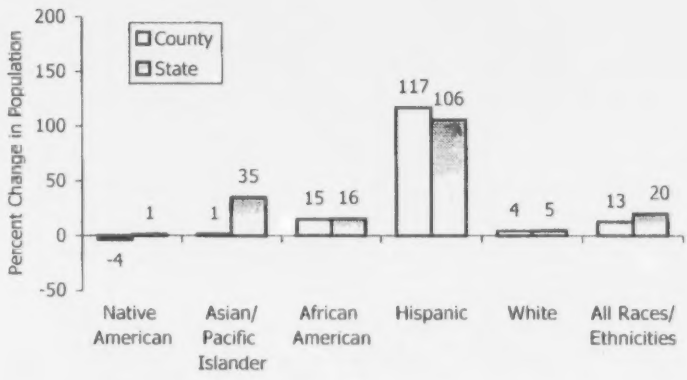
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

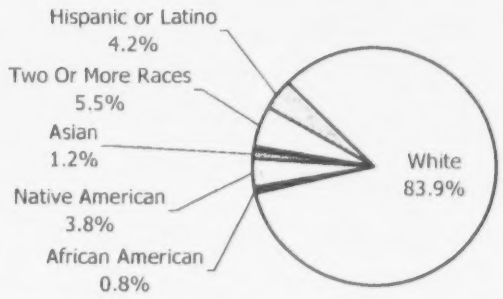
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-5%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	11%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 5,138 Children in Jefferson County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	60%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001

County	54%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

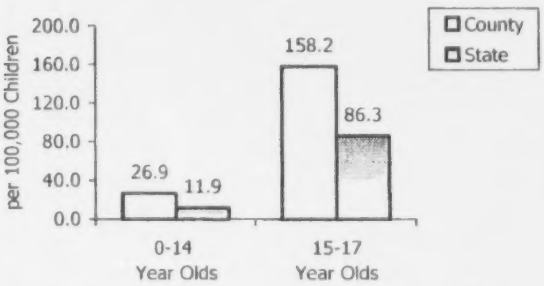
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	40 (16%)	47 (22%)	38 (19%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

***- Change not calculated when < 300 live births

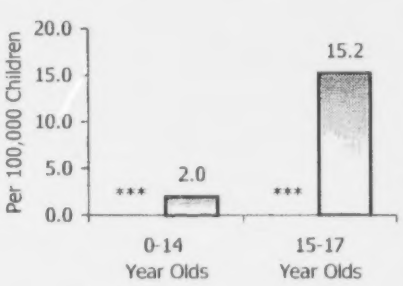
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	520,170	39,330	88,029	358
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	42	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	17%	30%
% neglect	71%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

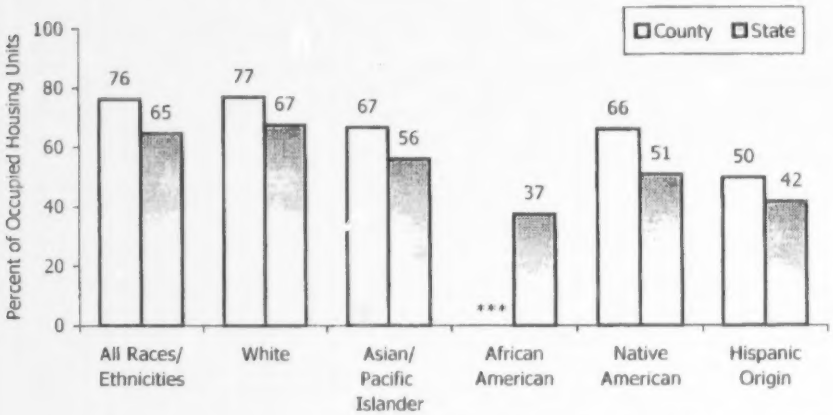
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	187 (3.1%)	167 (3.3%)	120 (2.4%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



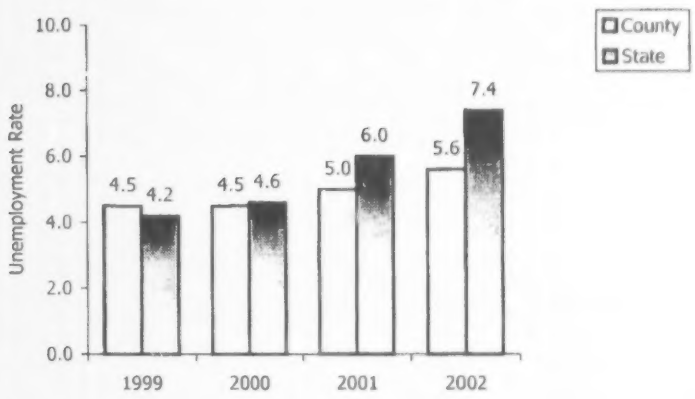
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,549	$23,914 (1.5%)	$23,952 (0.2%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	4%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$29,884

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,220

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	213	222
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	2,455	1,838
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,598	1,881
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	44%	43%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	34%	36%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	35%	46%
State	41%	46%

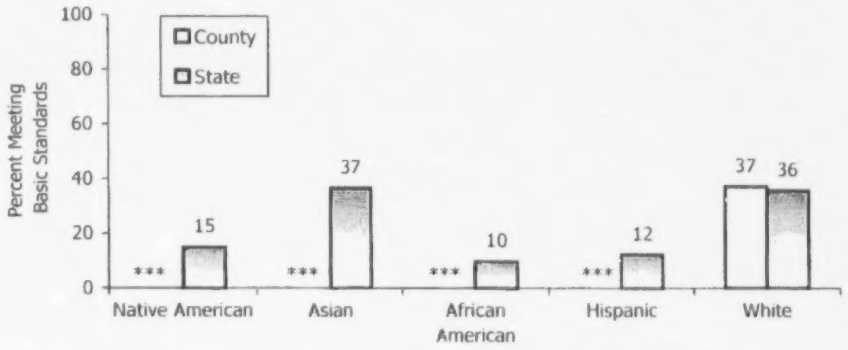
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	71%	76%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	51%	46%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	73%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



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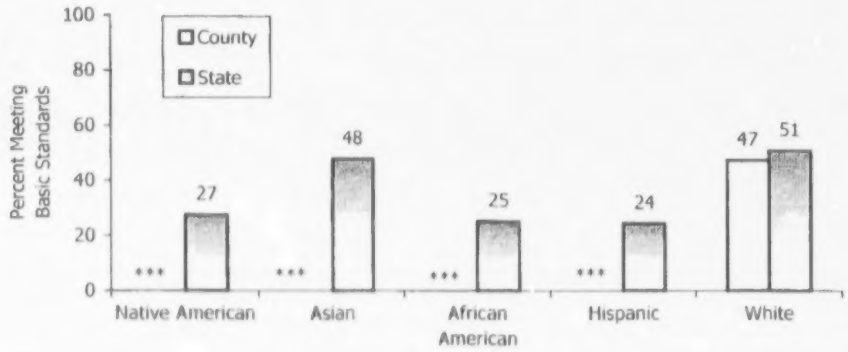
7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

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c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

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3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

King County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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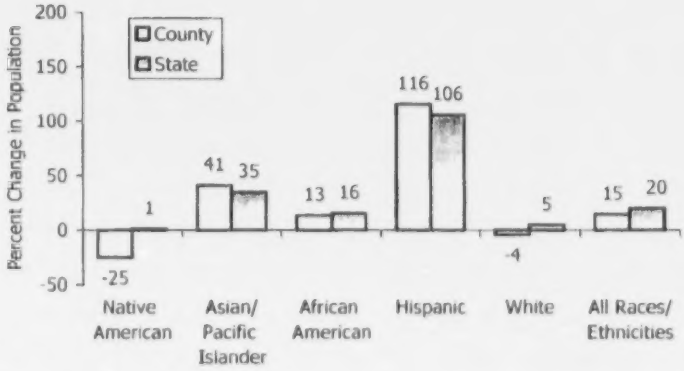
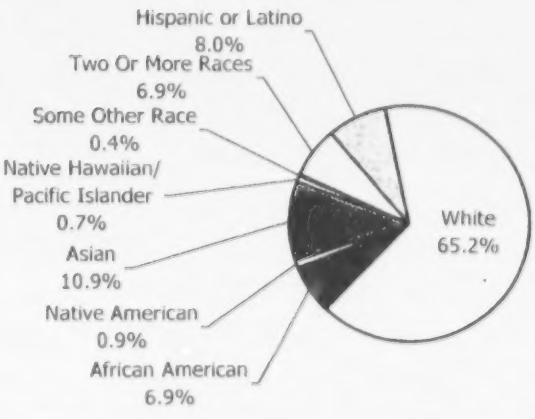
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	4%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 390,646 Children in King County [1]



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	23%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	33%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

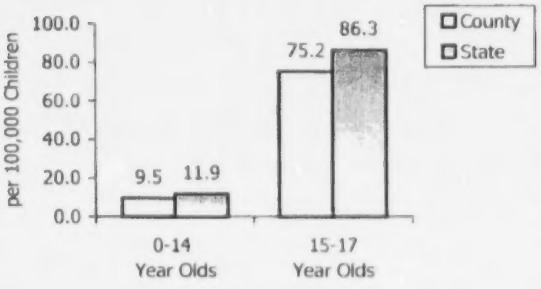
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3,450 (15%)	2,654 (12%)	2,421 (11%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

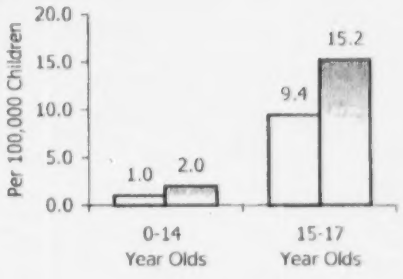
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,625,119	1,530	0	765
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	3,015	14,945
% sexual abuse	10%	8%
% physical abuse	33%	30%
% neglect	67%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

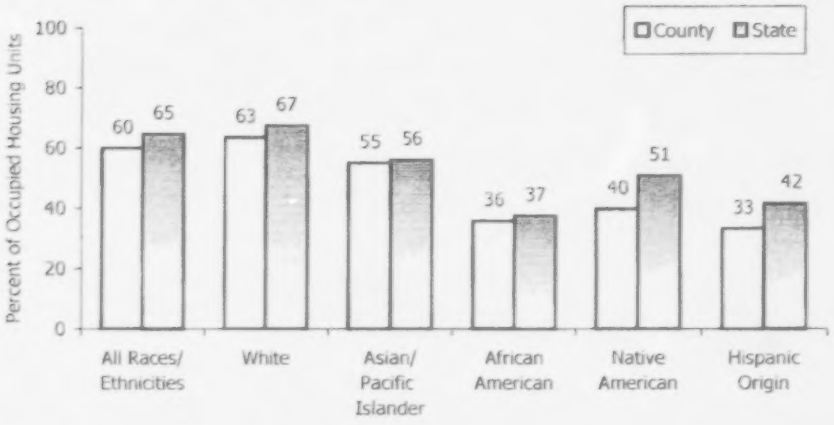
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	7,313 (1.8%)	7,050 (1.8%)	6,826 (1.7%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

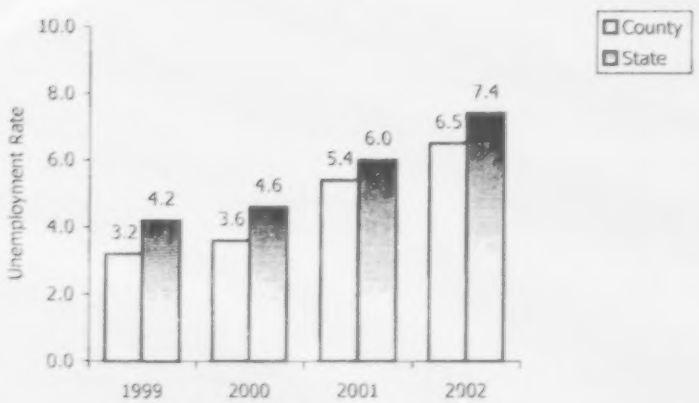


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$48,956	$48,670 (-0.6%)	$47,185 (-3.0%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	3%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Renton	$40,942
Eastside Cities†	$43,728
County*	$42,335

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

Renton	$46,883
Eastside Cities†	$49,669
County*	$48,276

†Bellevue, Juanita, Kirkland and Redmond
*Excluding Seattle, Renton and Eastside Cities

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	11,649	12,148
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	108,995	119,676
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	97,725	105,355
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	56%	58%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	43%	42%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	51%	56%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	80%	80%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	55%	54%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	76%	77%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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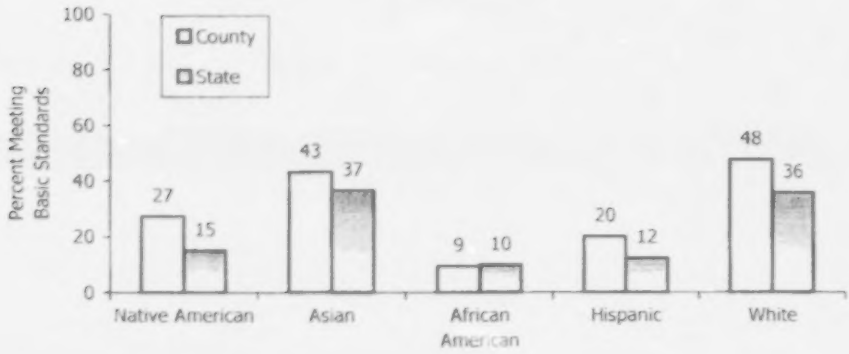
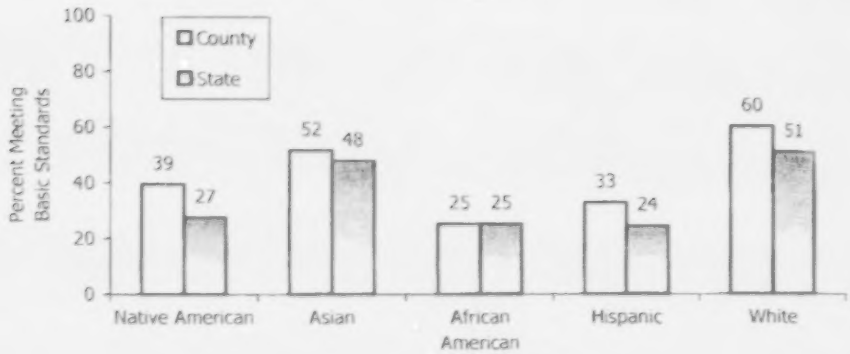


7th Grade Reading



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Kitsap County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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Getting Better

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No Change [a] =

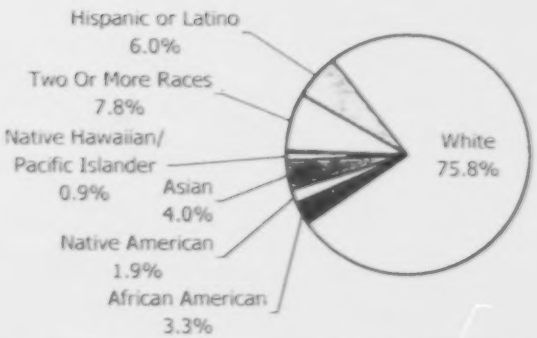
COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-1%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-7%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	5%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 62,064 Children in Kitsap County [1]



"Some other" race category consists of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	28%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	48%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

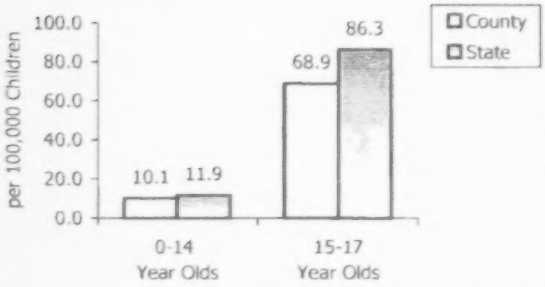
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	753 (22%)	525 (17%)	578 (20%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

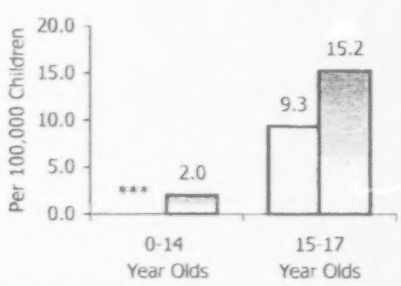
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	113,553	4,805	51,008	428
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	473	14,945
% sexual abuse	6%	8%
% physical abuse	31%	30%
% neglect	71%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

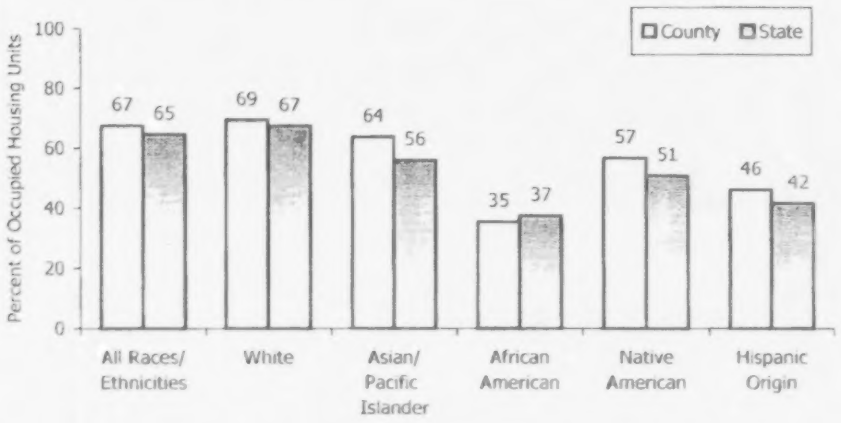
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	1,965 (3.0%)	1,762 (2.8%)	1,493 (2.4%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

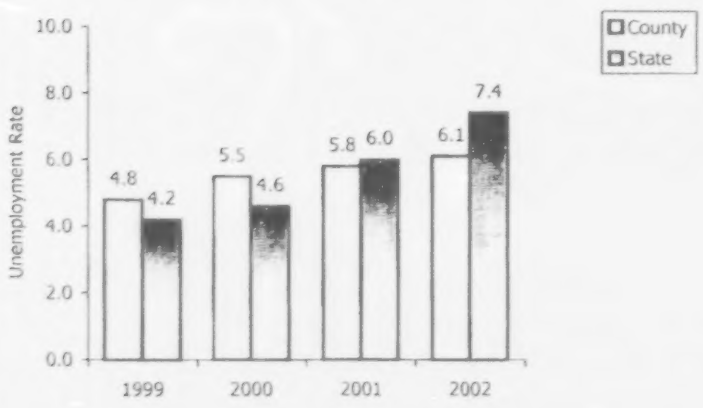


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$30,938	$31,402 (1.5%)	$31,516 (0.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	4%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,410

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$39,141

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	2,224	2,319
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	12,750	13,532
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	13,126	12,148
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	47%	50%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	32%	34%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	44%	51%
State	41%	46%

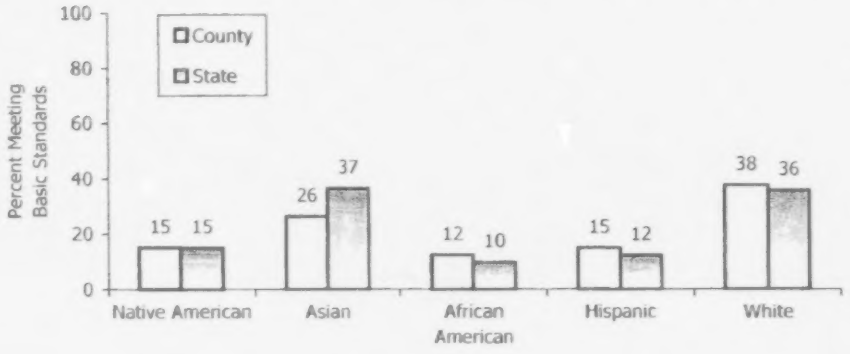
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	74%	76%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	48%	49%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	73%	75%
State	71%	73%

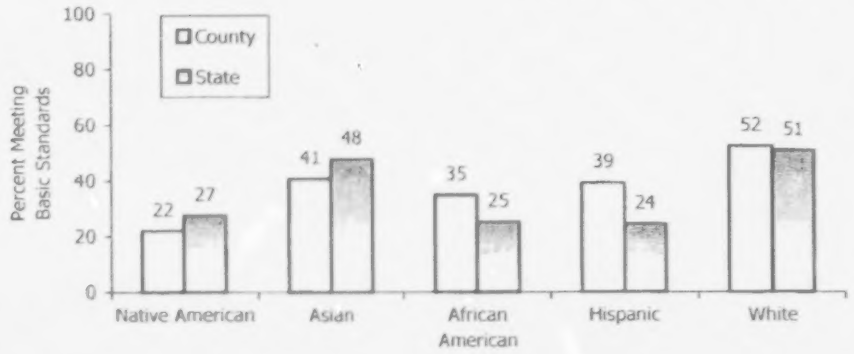
EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandeli, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Kittitas County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
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Key

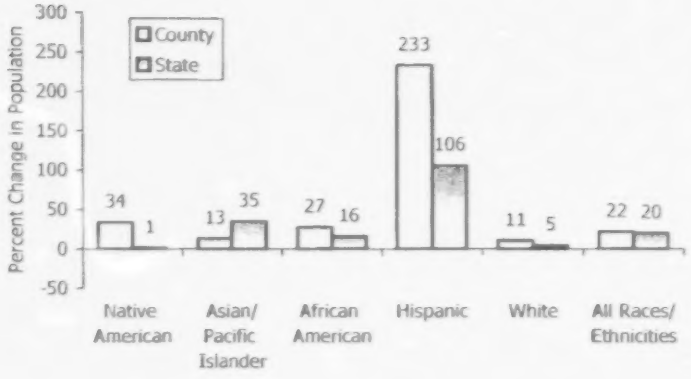
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

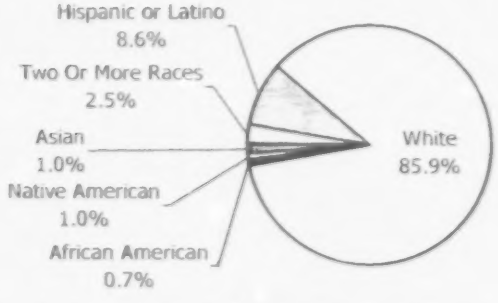
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	10%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-4%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	4%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 6,864 Children in Kittitas County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	42%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	49%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

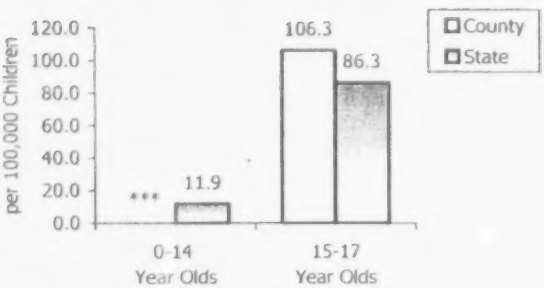
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	50 (15%)	39 (11%)	27 (7%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

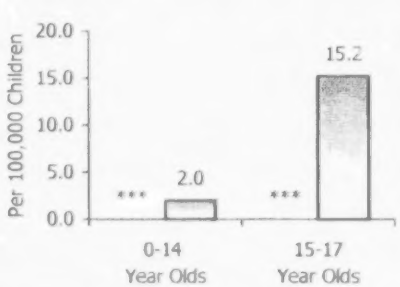
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	196	14,945
% sexual abuse	5%	8%
% physical abuse	28%	30%
% neglect	85%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

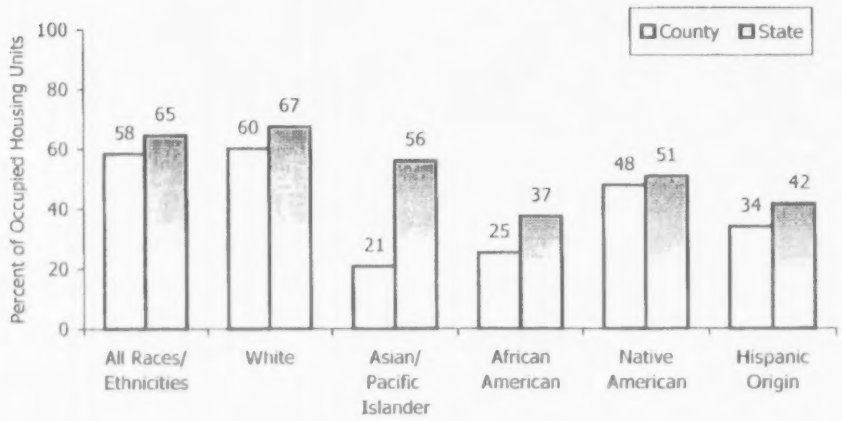
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	222 (3.1%)	179 (2.6%)	272 (3.6%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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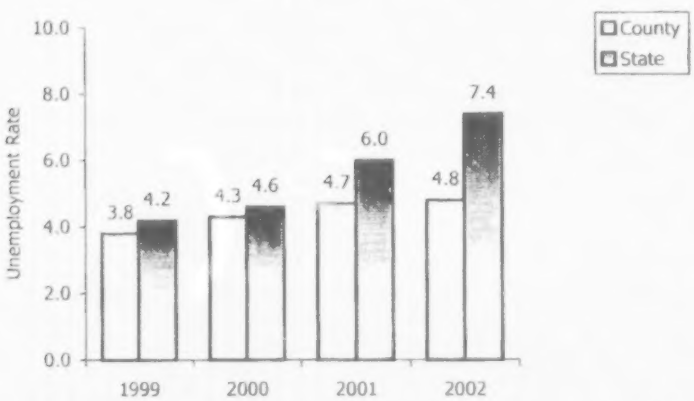
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,007	$23,130 (0.5%)	$23,284 (0.7%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	28%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$31,184
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$37,163

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	234	240
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	1,125	1,642
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	968	1,352
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	47%	47%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	34%	28%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	37%	44%
State	41%	46%

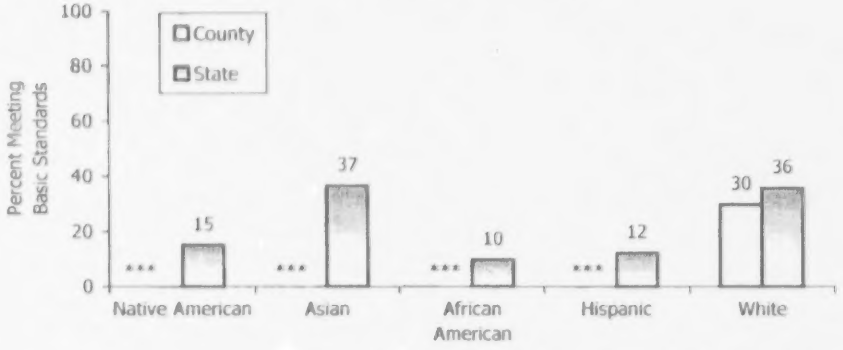
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	82%	74%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	59%	49%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	70%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

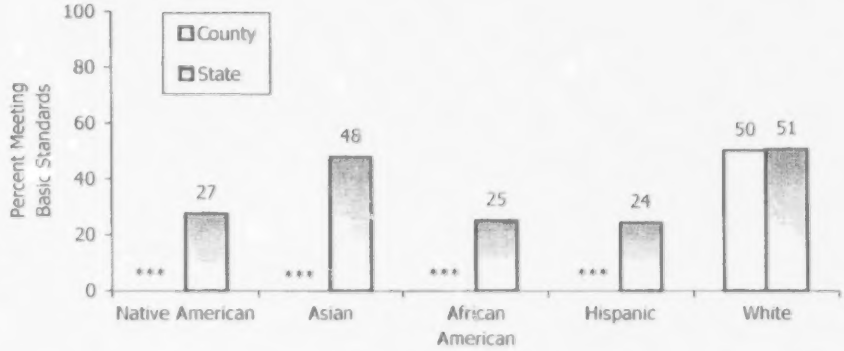
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
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d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

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4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
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Klickitat County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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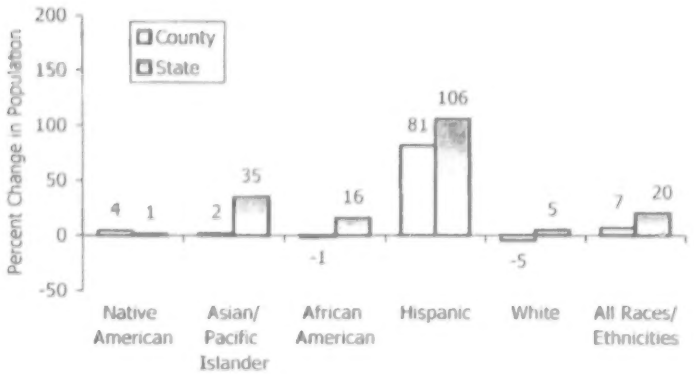
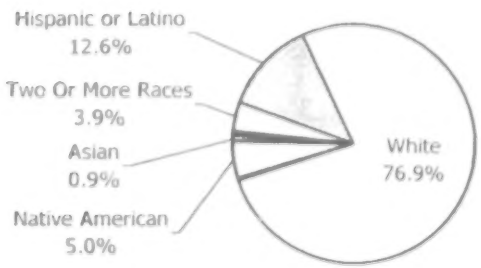


Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	1%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 5,188 Children in Klickitat County [1]



African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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2001	
County	58%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	56 (24%)	44 (17%)	43 (19%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

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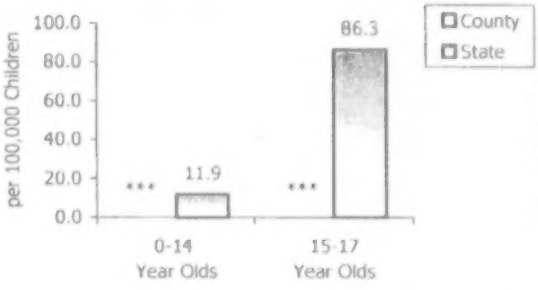
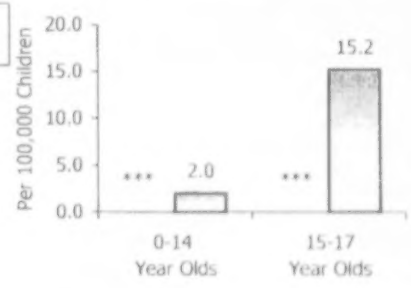


Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	144,560	0	0	77
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	15	14,945
% sexual abuse	13%	8%
% physical abuse	20%	30%
% neglect	73%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

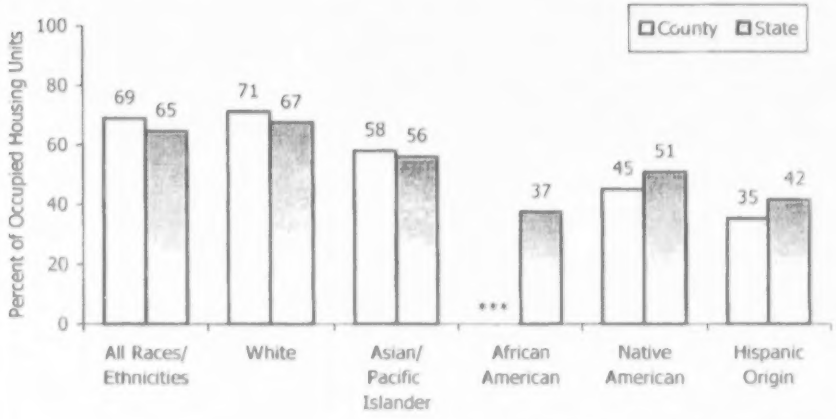
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	188 (3.5%)	176 (3.4%)	137 (2.7%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



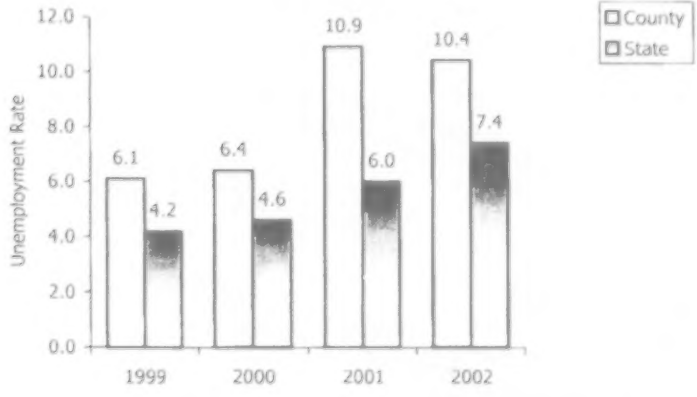
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$27,251	$27,071 (-0.7%)	$25,284 (-6.6%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	42%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$29,593

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,004

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	240	260
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	1,688	1,644
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	1,639	1,628
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	34%	37%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	23%	34%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	33%	48%
State	41%	46%

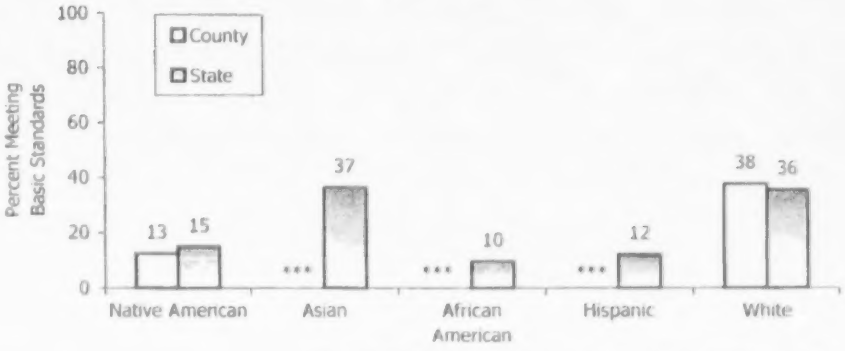
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	62%	63%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	40%	45%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	60%	65%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

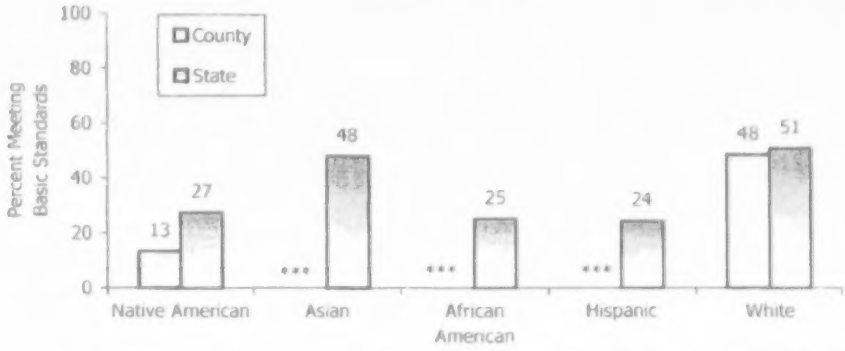
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Lewis County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

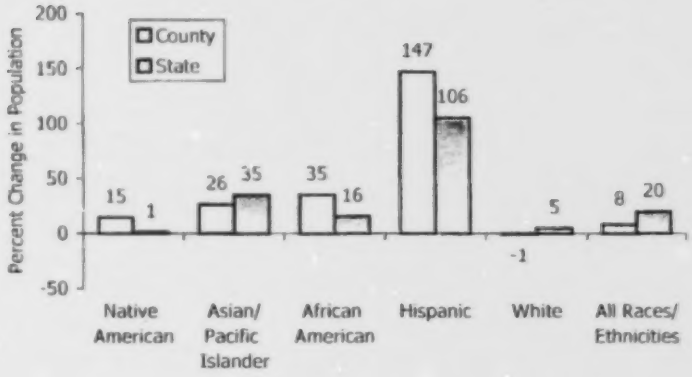
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

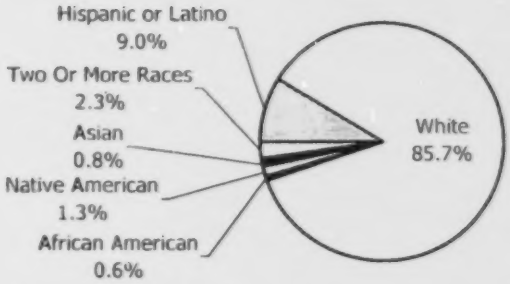
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	12%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	0%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 18,205 Children in Lewis County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	34%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	57%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

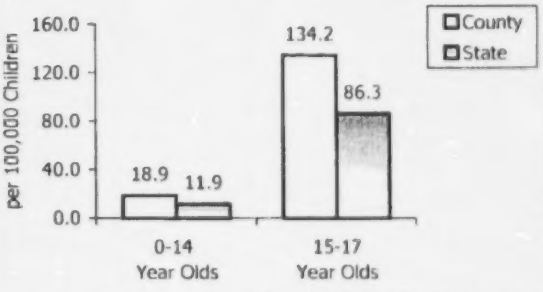
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	192 (22%)	128 (15%)	114 (13%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

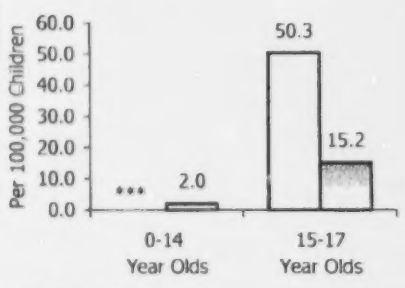
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	790,923	645	3,453,059	1,763
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	339	14,945
% sexual abuse	6%	8%
% physical abuse	23%	30%
% neglect	73%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

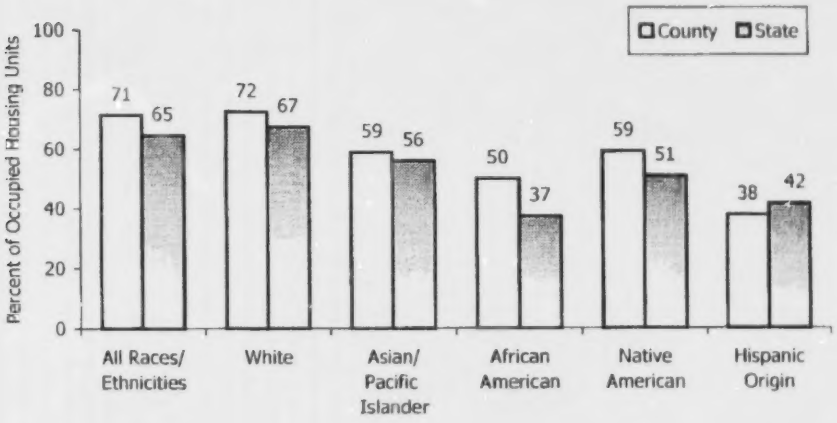
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	763 (3.9%)	719 (3.9%)	711 (3.9%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

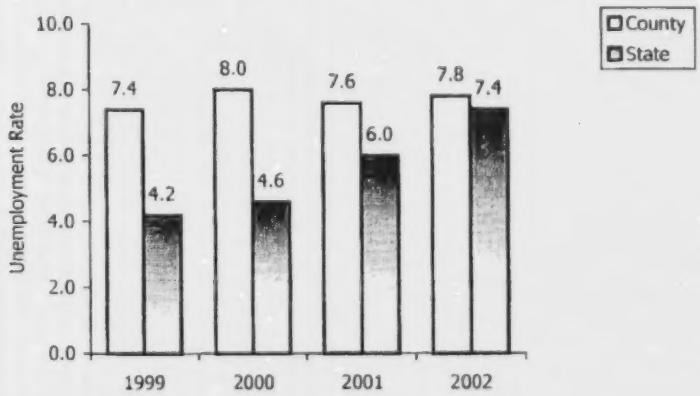


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$26,981	$26,863 (-0.4%)	$26,951 (0.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	6%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,673

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,463

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	474	609
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	3,617	3,767
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	3,301	3,751
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	40%	44%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	27%	25%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	36%	41%
State	41%	46%

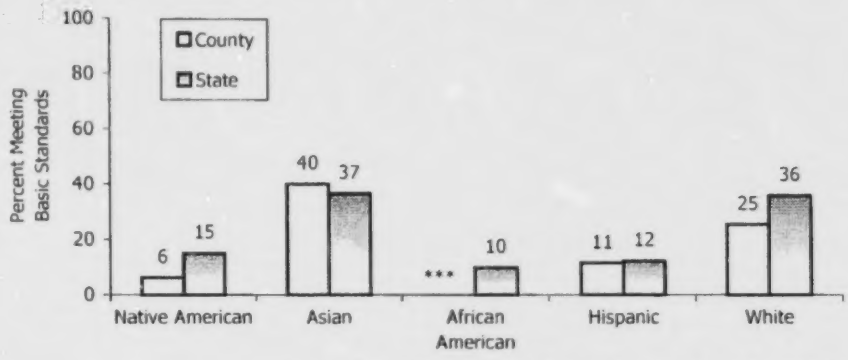
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	71%	69%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	43%	38%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	73%	70%
State	71%	73%

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

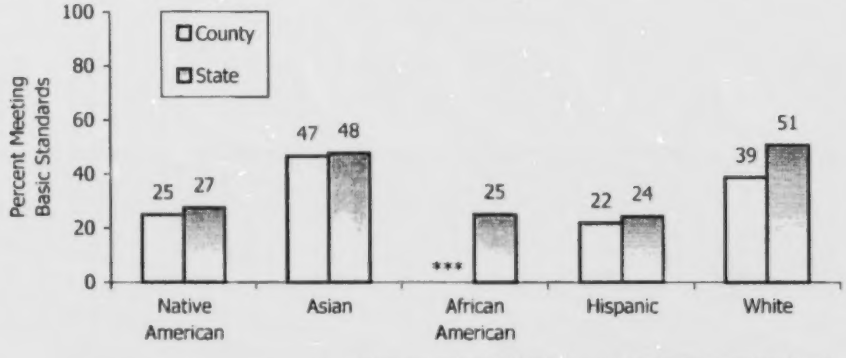
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
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Lincoln County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Key

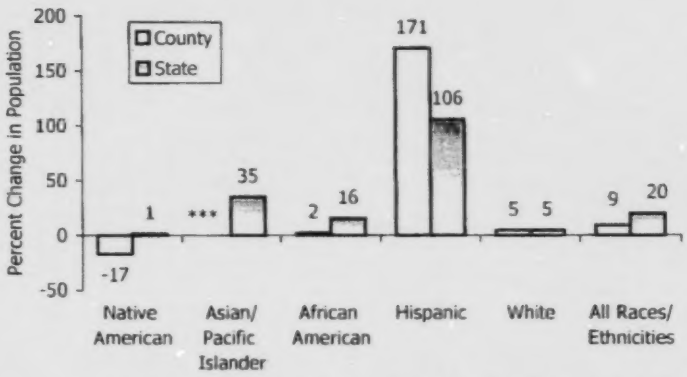
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

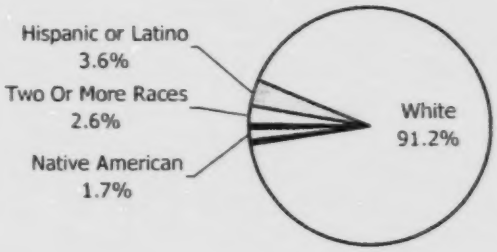


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-8%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	2%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 2,574 Children in Lincoln County [1]



African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	30%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	43%
State	44%

INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

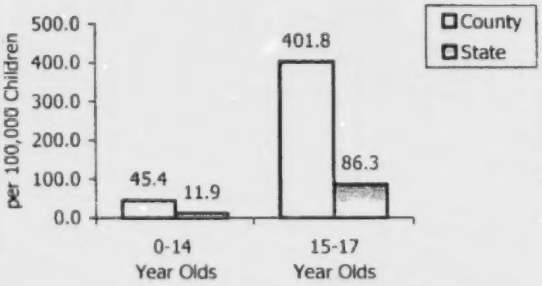
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	17 (18%)	15 (15%)	13 (14%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

***- Change not calculated when < 300 live births

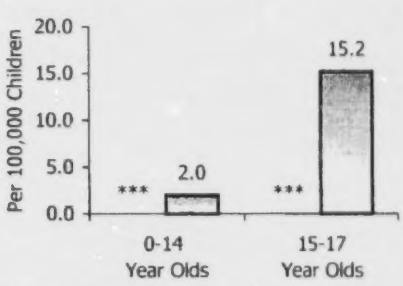
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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INDUSTRIAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	24	14,945
% sexual abuse	29%	8%
% physical abuse	33%	30%
% neglect	63%	73%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

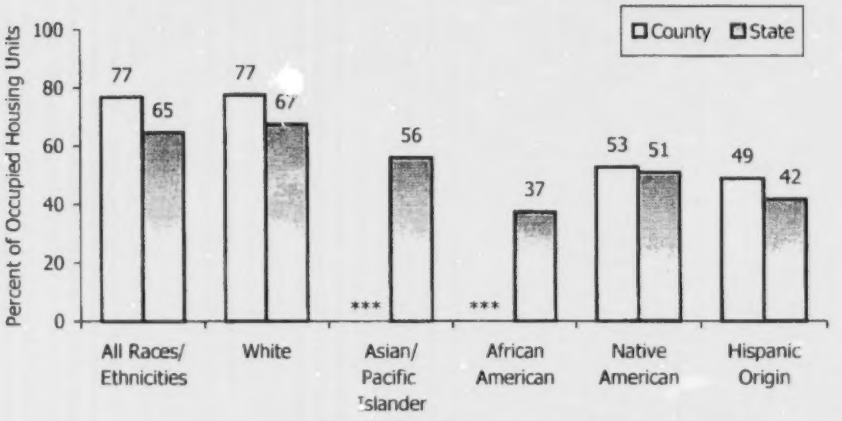
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	57 (2.2%)	90 (3.5%)	57 (2.3%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



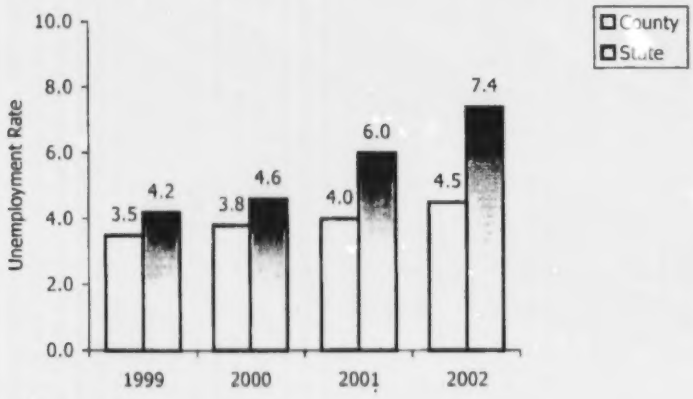
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$22,399	$22,959 (2.5%)	$22,870 (-0.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,073

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,910

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	64	124
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	330	548
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	343	579
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	40%	43%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	30%	29%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	34%	42%
State	41%	46%

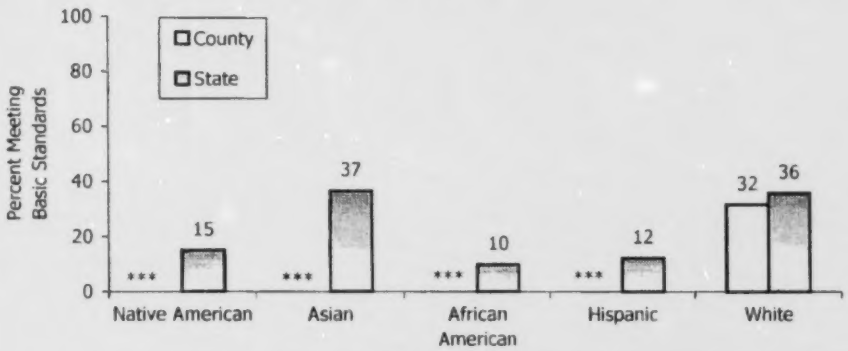
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	70%	68%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	38%	45%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	70%	76%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

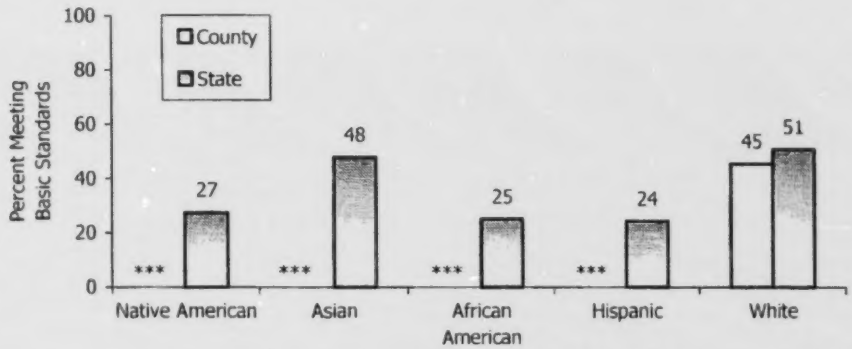
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
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3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
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8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Mason County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

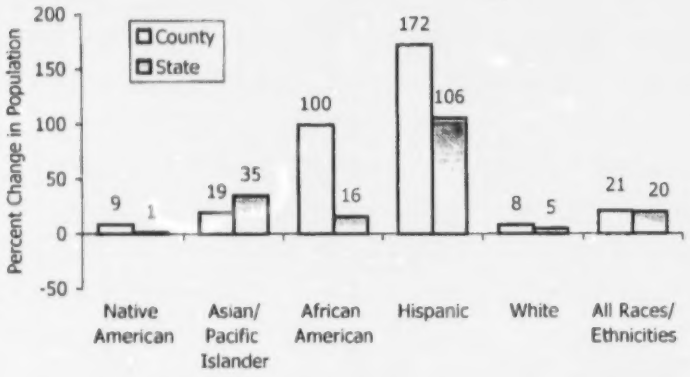
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

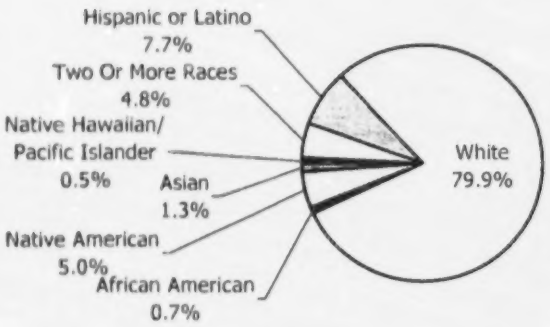
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	11%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 11,619 Children in Mason County [1]



"Some other" race category consists of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	52%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	61%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

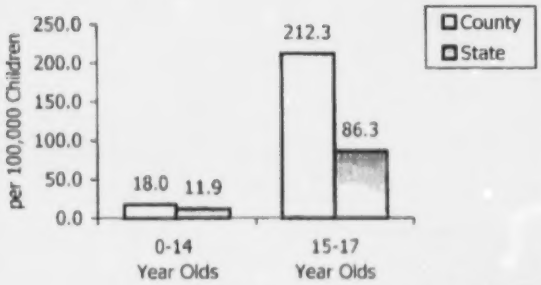
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	119 (24%)	93 (17%)	98 (18%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

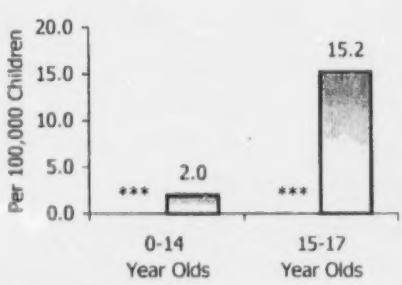
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	28,000	0	0	29
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	135	14,945
% sexual abuse	11%	8%
% physical abuse	28%	30%
% neglect	74%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

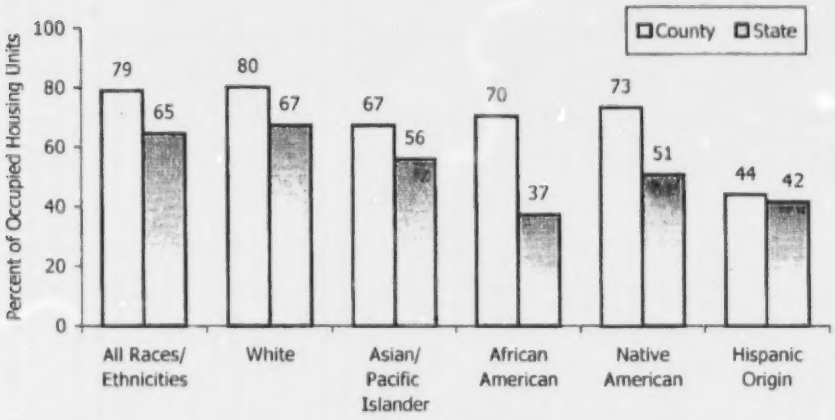
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	462 (3.7%)	417 (3.6%)	367 (3.2%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

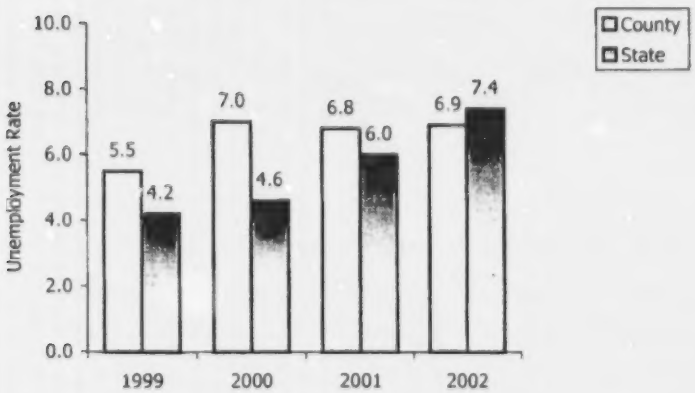


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$26,969	$26,414 (-2.1%)	$26,384 (-0.1%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	2%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,642

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,436

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	774	816
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	5,359	5,128
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	4,658	4,386
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	40%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	26%	24%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	33%	43%
State	41%	46%

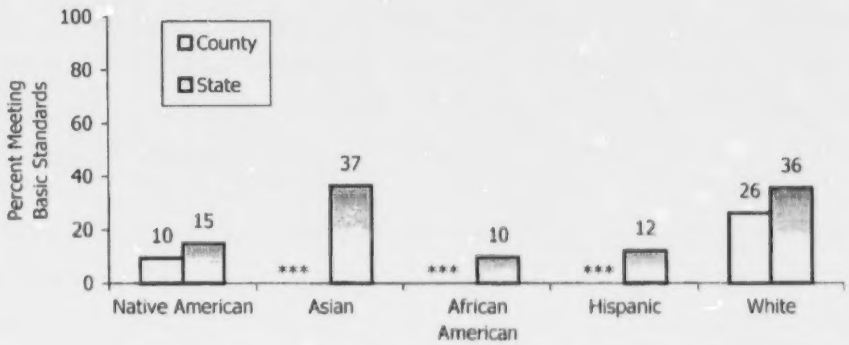
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	66%	68%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	40%	39%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	64%	72%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

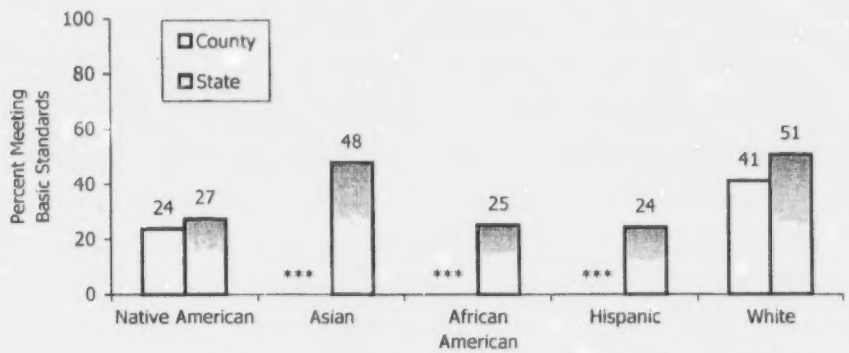
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Okanogan County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Key

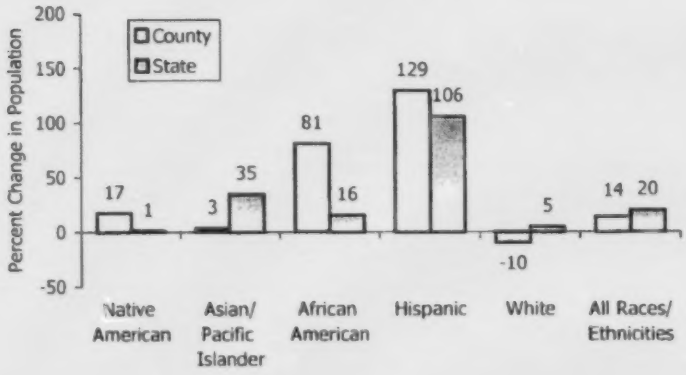
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

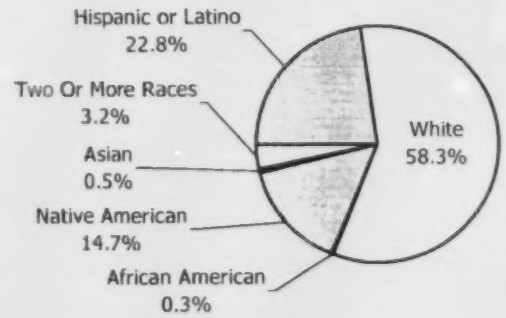
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	7%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-6%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	8%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 10,946 Children in Okanogan County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	60%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	65%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

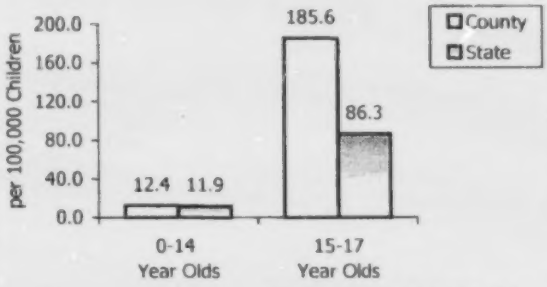
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	165 (28%)	103 (20%)	109 (21%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

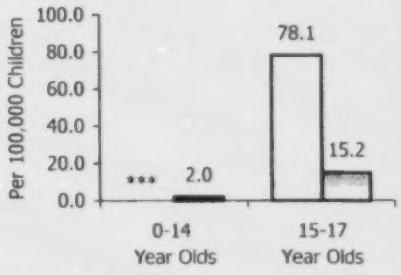
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	148	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	20%	30%
% neglect	70%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

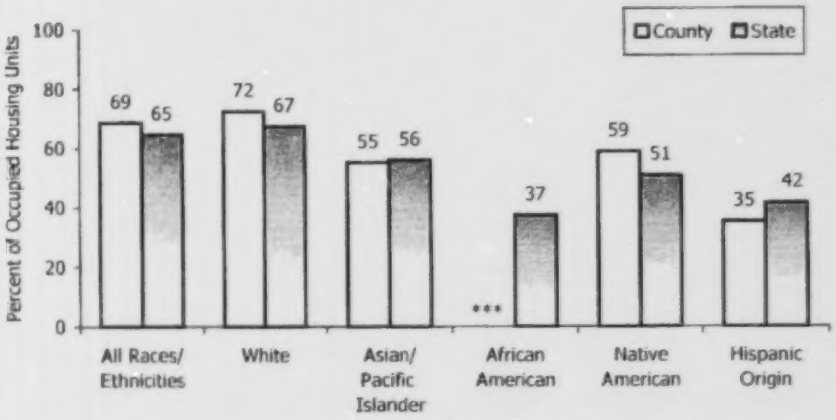
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	241 (2.1%)	239 (2.2%)	173 (1.6%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



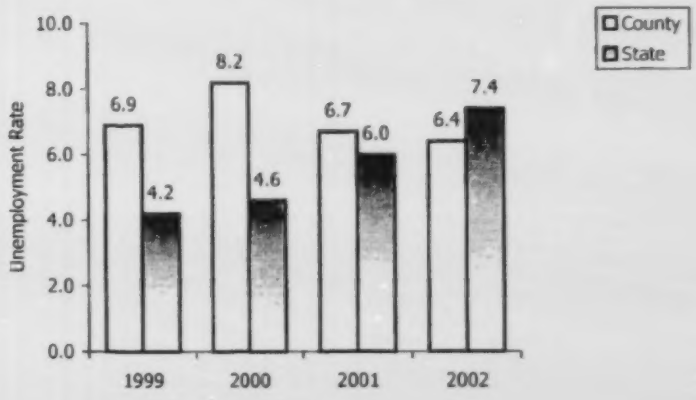
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$20,461	$20,270 (-0.9%)	$19,999 (-1.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	58%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,203

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,030

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	777	341
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	3,386	2,198
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,746	2,018
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	34%	30%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	21%	27%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	36%	38%
State	41%	46%

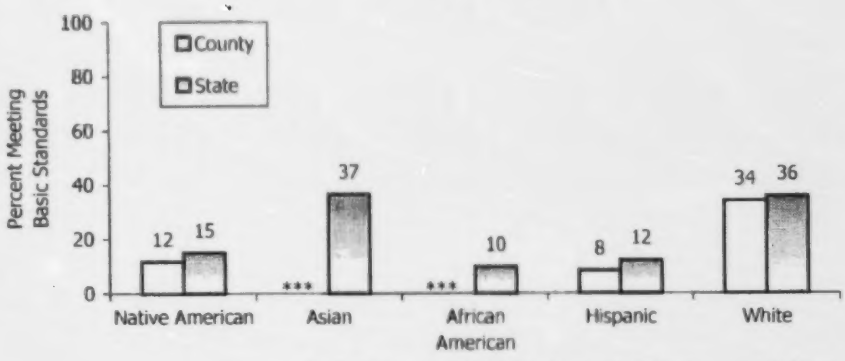
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	65%	60%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	37%	41%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	71%	75%
State	71%	73%

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13, f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



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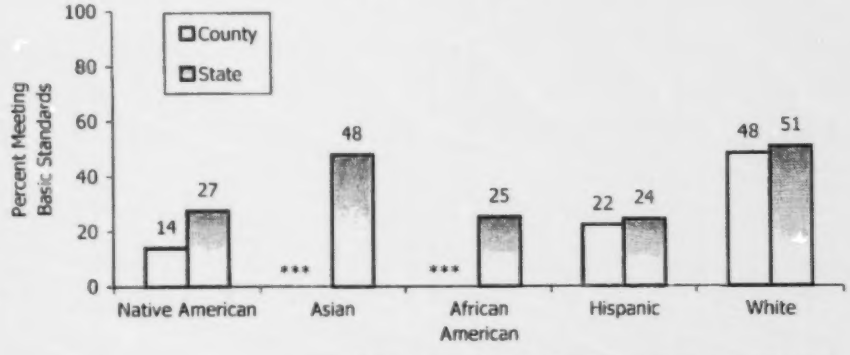
7th Grade Reading



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12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Pacific County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

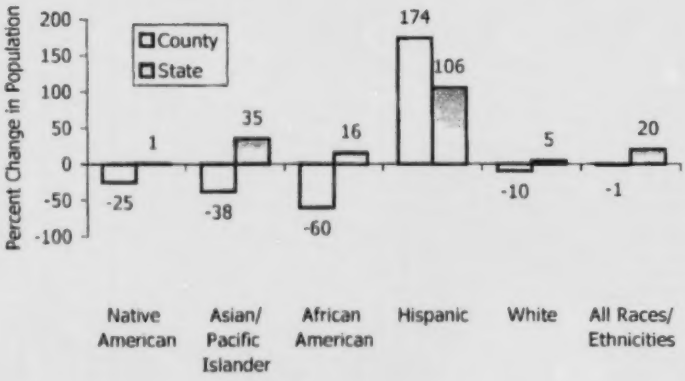
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

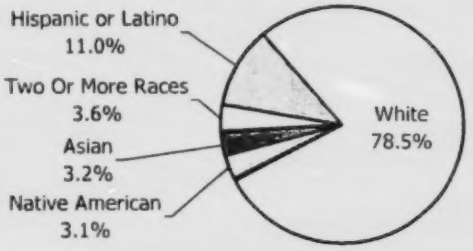
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-9%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	2%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 4,500 Children in Pacific County [1]



African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	31%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	53%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

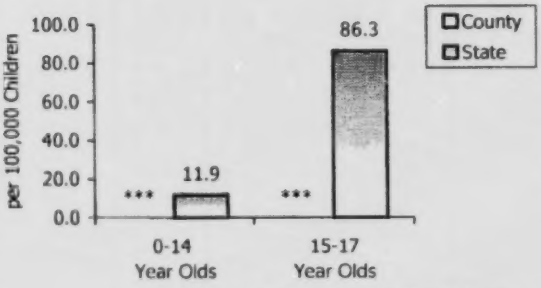
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	76 (37%)	51 (26%)	38 (19%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

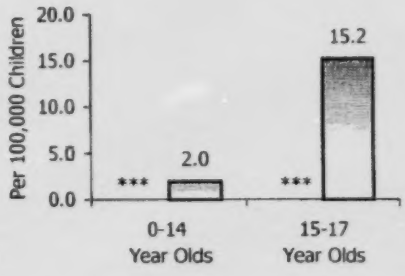
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	126	14,945
% sexual abuse	8%	8%
% physical abuse	25%	30%
% neglect	71%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

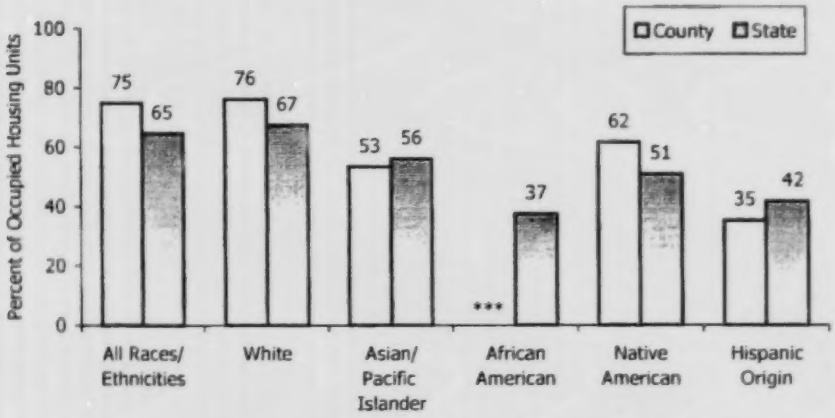
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	276 (5.6%)	193 (4.3%)	244 (5.6%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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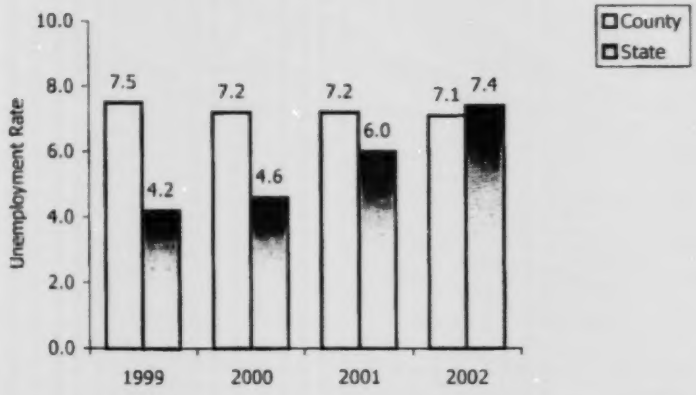
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$22,293	$22,334 (0.2%)	$21,982 (-1.6%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	25%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,491

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,297

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	223	244
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	1,965	2,201
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,152	2,399
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	37%	52%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	22%	26%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	31%	37%
State	41%	46%

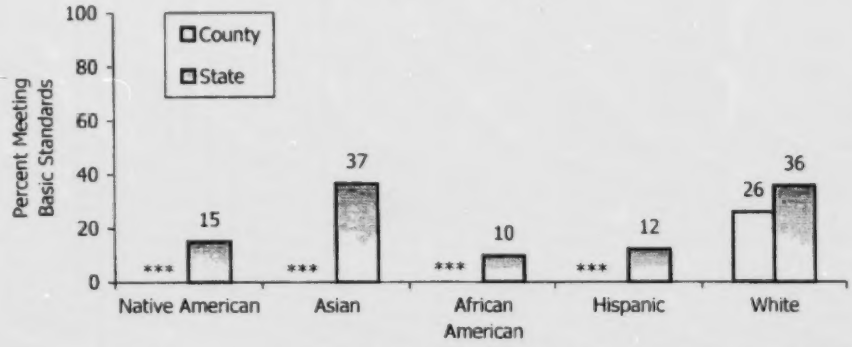
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	73%	75%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	41%	39%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	62%	69%
State	71%	73%

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



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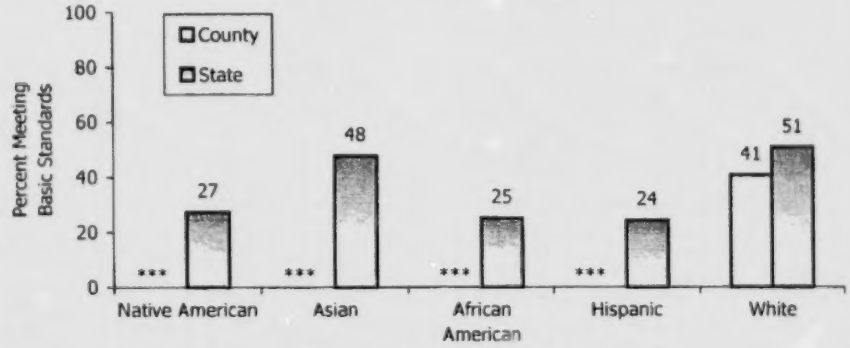
7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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Pend Oreille County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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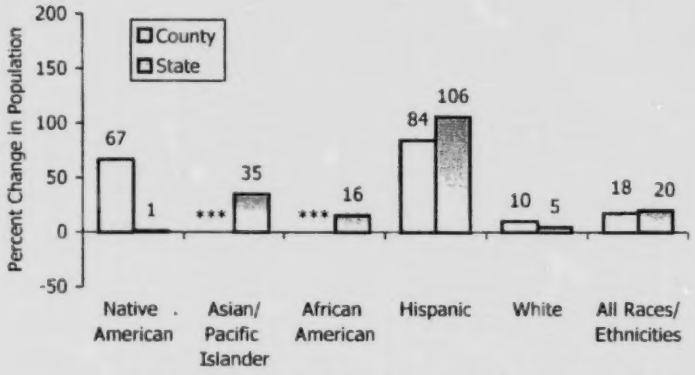
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

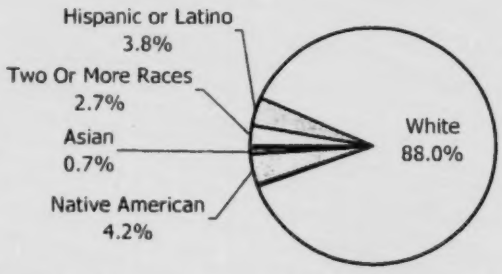


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-3%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	12%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 3,084 Children in Pend Oreille County [1]



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	54%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	51%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

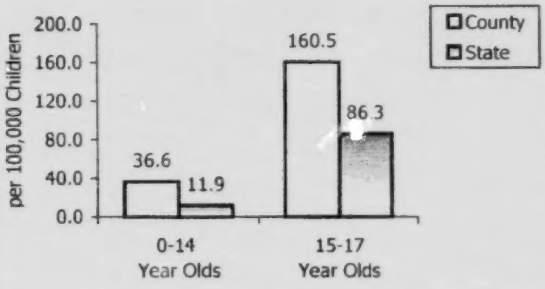
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	22 (17%)	32 (29%)	21 (17%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

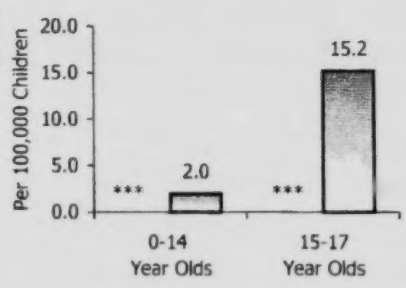
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	226,000	0	161
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	89	14,945
% sexual abuse	11%	8%
% physical abuse	29%	30%
% neglect	79%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	100 (3.1%)	166 (5.4%)	164 (5.5%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

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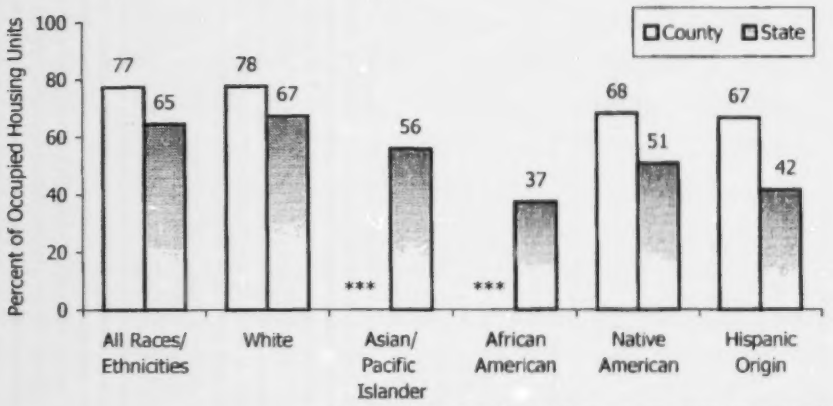

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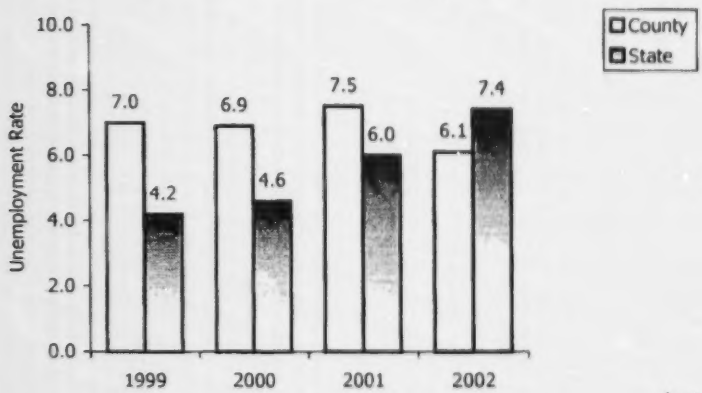
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$27,639	$27,282 (-1.3%)	$27,378 (0.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	28%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$26,864

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,717

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	139	153
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	1,057	1,180
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	825	961
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	44%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	25%	22%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	27%	27%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	62%	61%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	53%	50%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	60%	60%
State	71%	73%

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Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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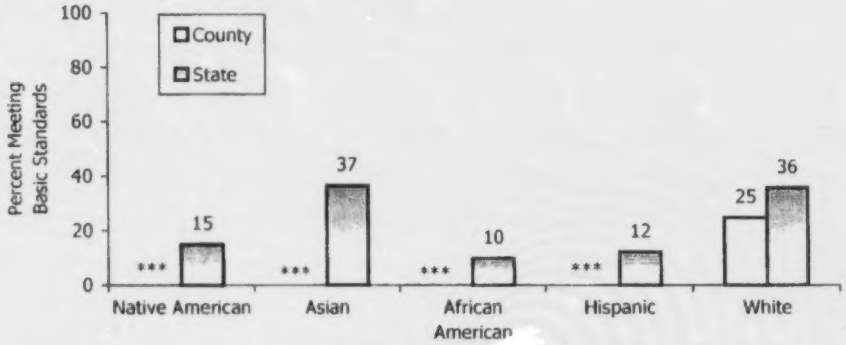

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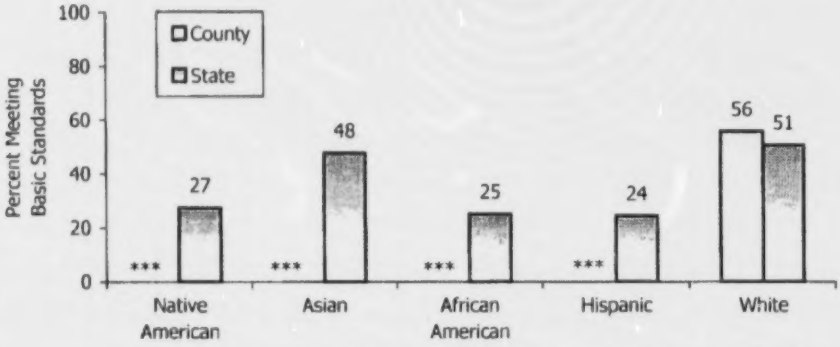

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Pierce County

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WASHINGTON kids count

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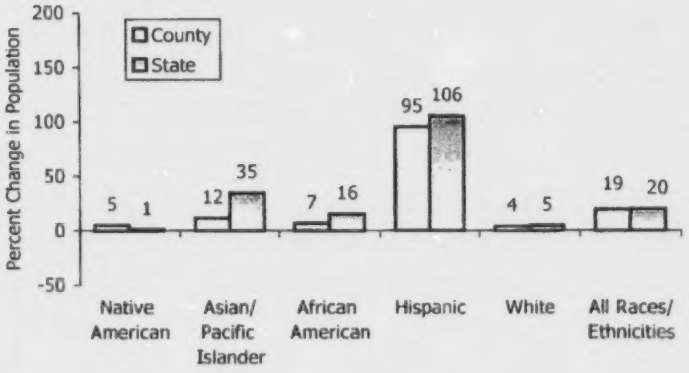

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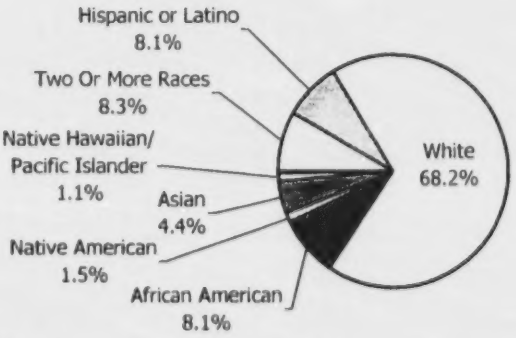
2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 190,569 Children in Pierce County [1]



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2001	
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	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
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State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

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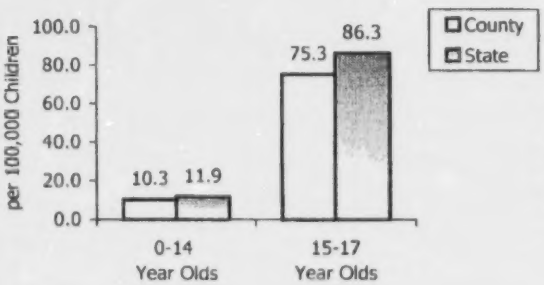
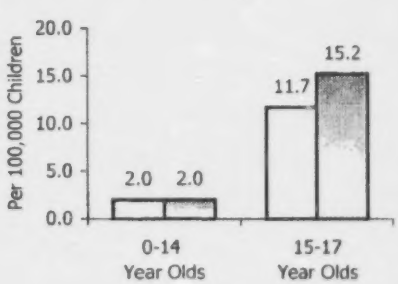
Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,496,905	142,517	235	978
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,715	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	37%	30%
% neglect	69%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

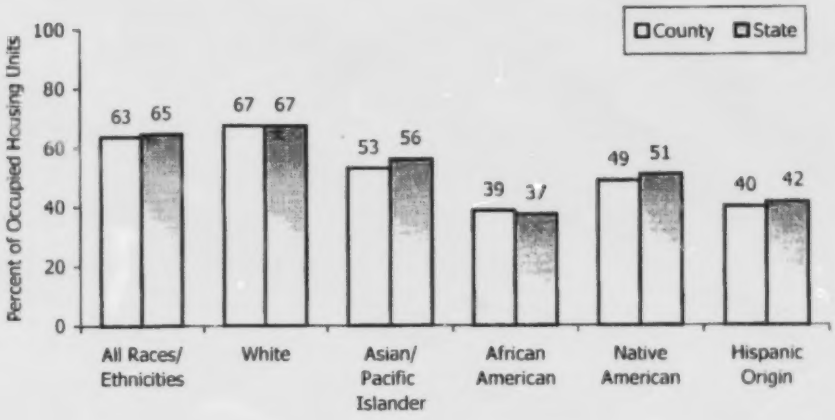
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3,741 (2.0%)	3,457 (1.8%)	3,382 (1.8%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

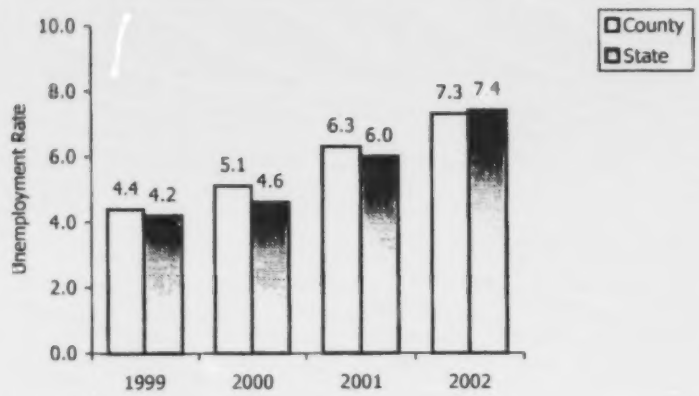


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$30,455	$31,011 (1.8%)	$31,262 (0.8%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	11%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County*	$33,661
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County*	$39,393

* Excluding Tacoma

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	11,399	13,654
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	55,610	64,762
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	49,895	61,211
State	349,806	388,697

EDUCATION

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	43%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	24%	24%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	37%	37%
State	41%	46%

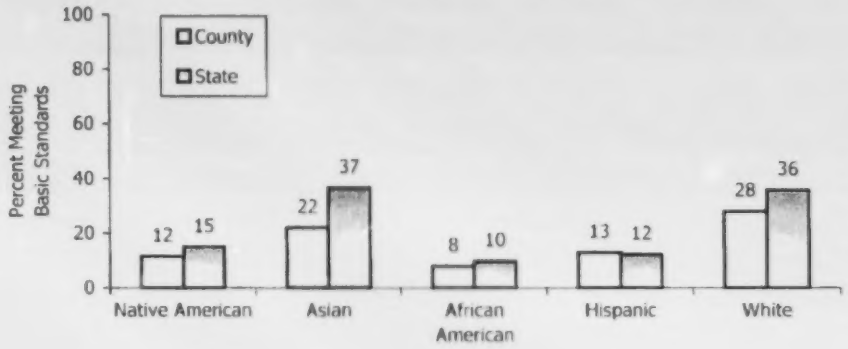
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	69%	71%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	43%	40%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	68%	70%
State	71%	73%

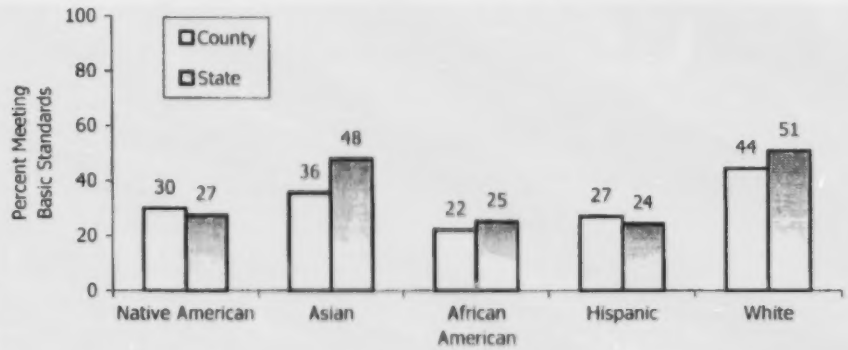
EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

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2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

San Juan County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
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Key

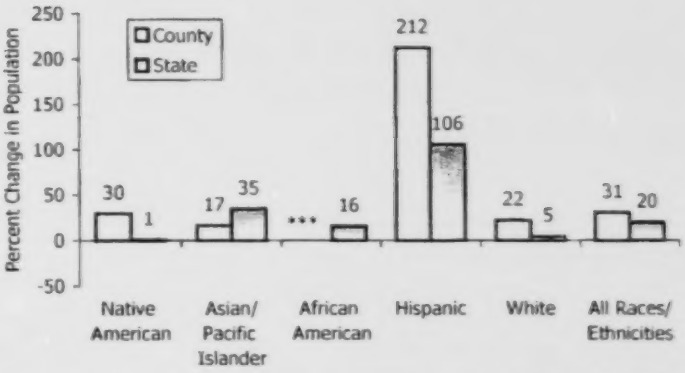
Getting Better ↑

Getting Worse ↓

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

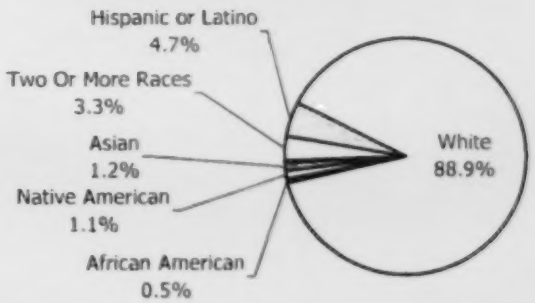


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-4%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	13%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 2,695 Children in San Juan County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	42%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	41%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

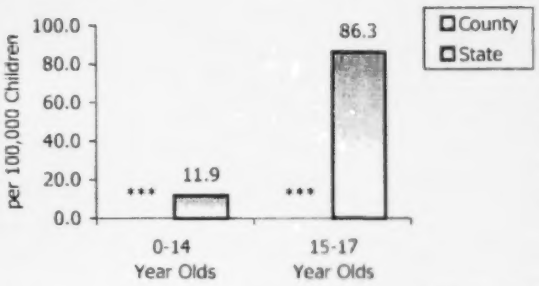
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	29 (26%)	17 (18%)	21 (20%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

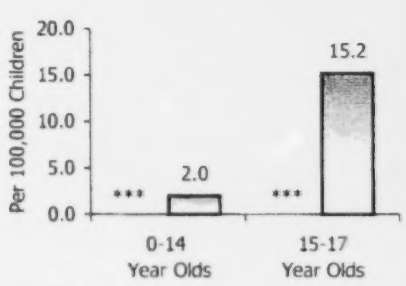
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	23	14,945
% sexual abuse	0%	8%
% physical abuse	17%	30%
% neglect	65%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

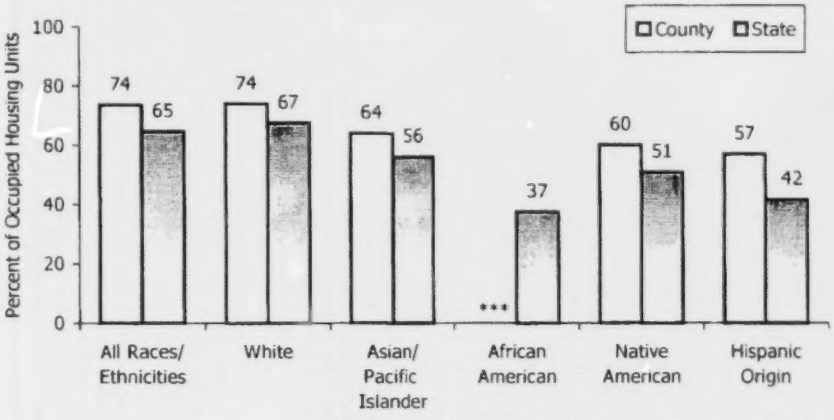
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	46 (1.7%)	65 (2.4%)	45 (1.7%)	?
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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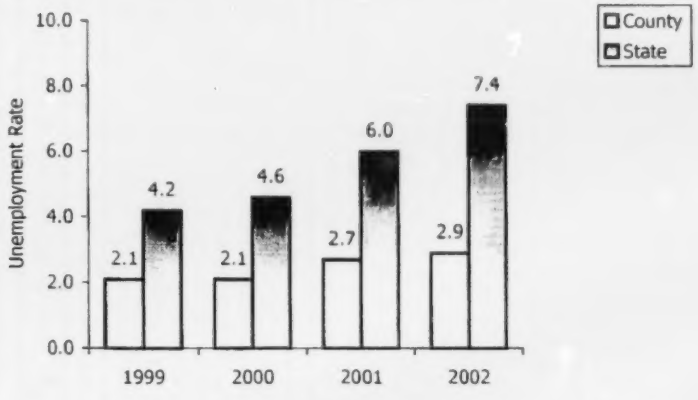
Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,275	$23,164 (-0.5%)	$23,360 (0.8%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County $37,811

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County $43,538

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	3	8
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	26	34
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	60	63
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	63%	66%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	50%	45%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	51%	61%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	87%	86%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	69%	65%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	88%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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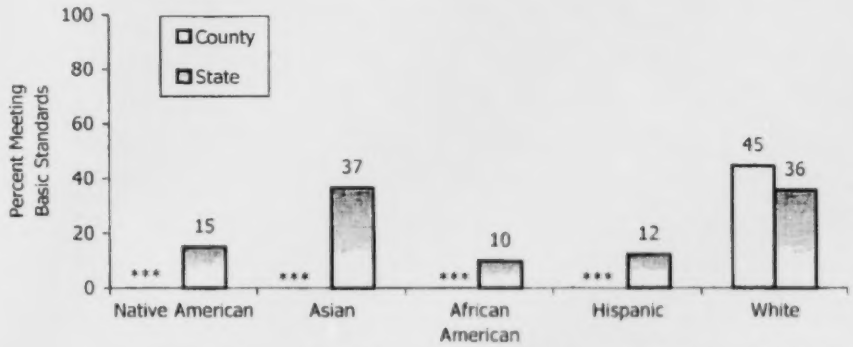
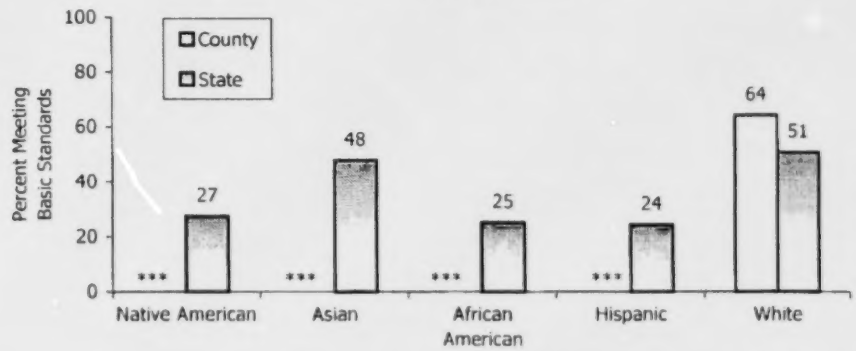


*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Skagit County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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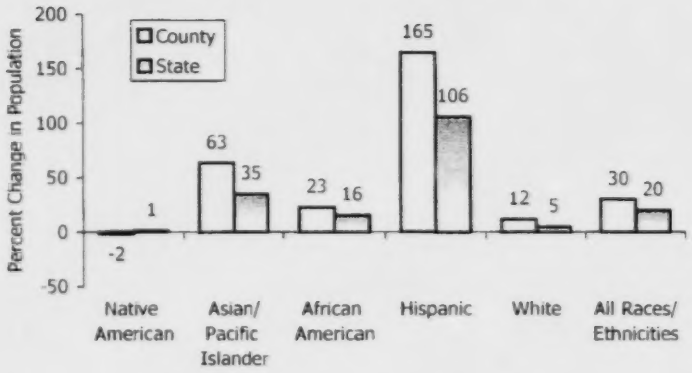
No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

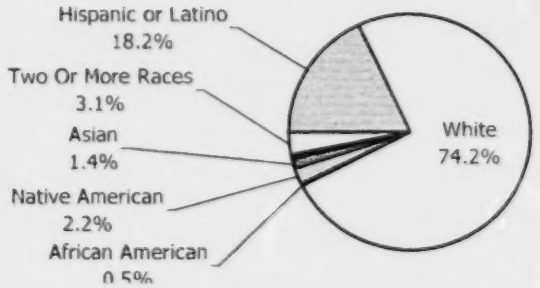
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	10%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	4%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	12%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 27,082 Children in Skagit County [1]



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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	47%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6 a, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	51%
State	44%

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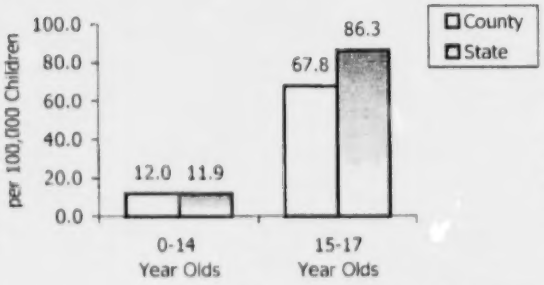
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	311 (25%)	329 (24%)	369 (27%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

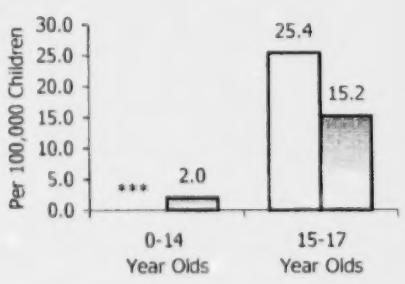
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	464	14,945
% sexual abuse	6%	8%
% physical abuse	32%	30%
% neglect	74%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

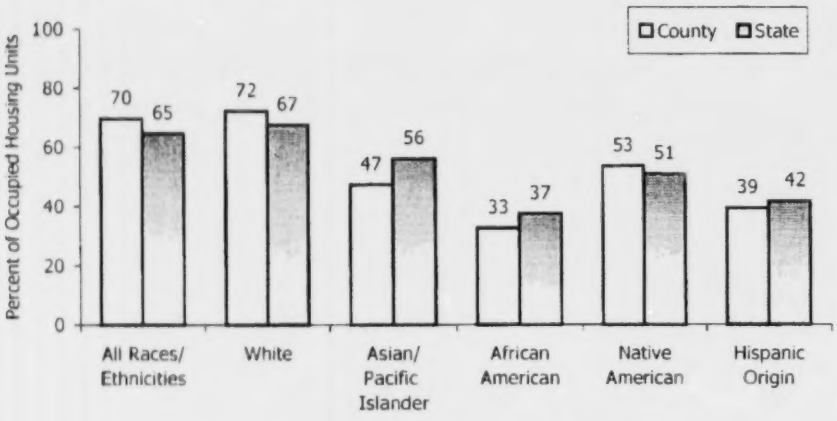
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	578 (2.2%)	697 (2.6%)	935 (3.5%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

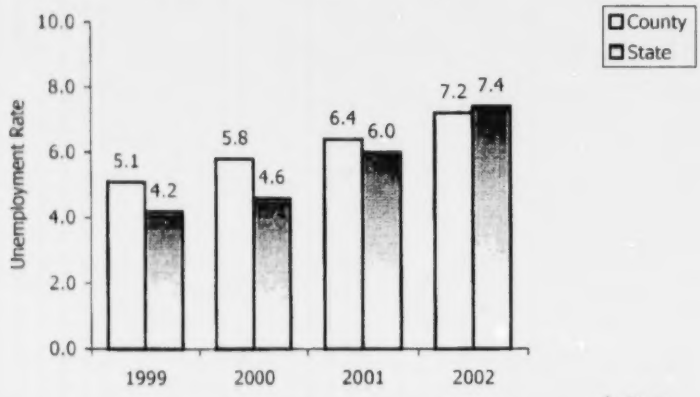


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$27,170	$27,393 (0.8%)	$27,418 (0.1%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	3%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$30,738

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,839

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,907	6,264
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	11,189	18,537
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	6,764	10,904
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	43%	45%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	31%	26%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	38%	48%
State	41%	46%

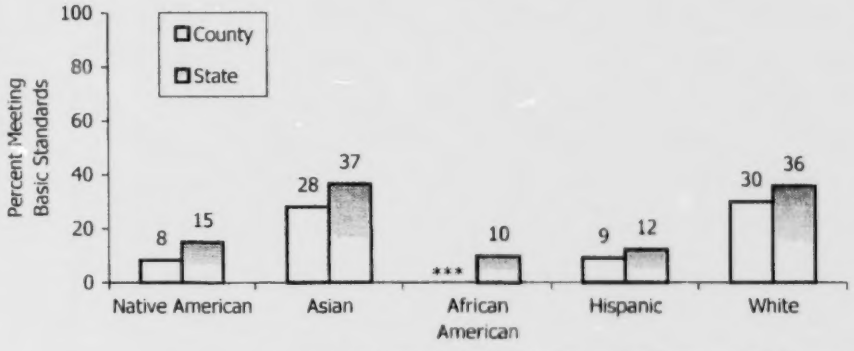
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	72%	73%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	51%	46%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	69%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

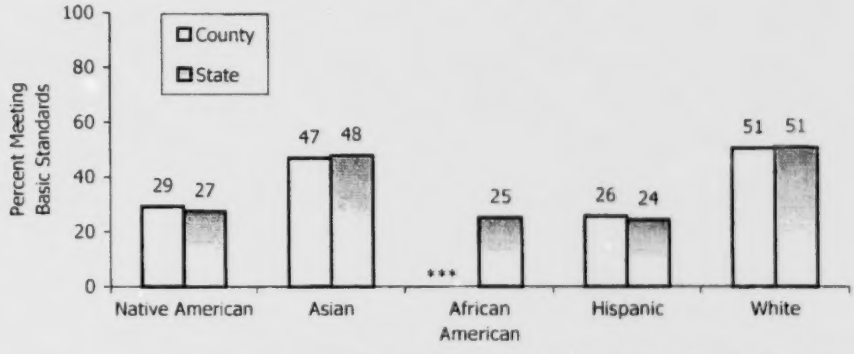
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
13. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Skamania County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

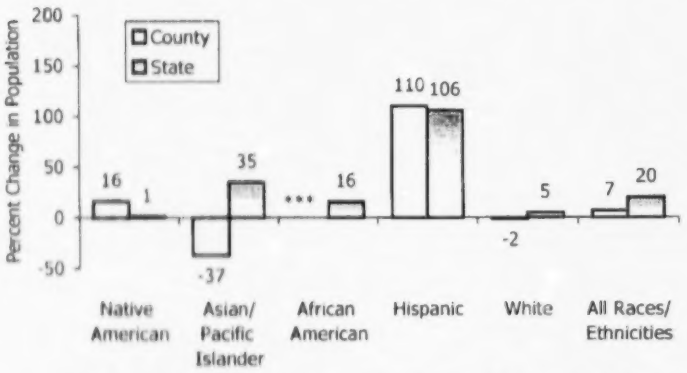
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

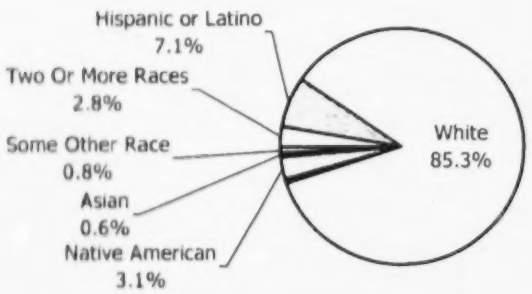


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	3%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-2%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	9%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 2,624 Children in Skamania County [1]



African American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	20%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC):
Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	53%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

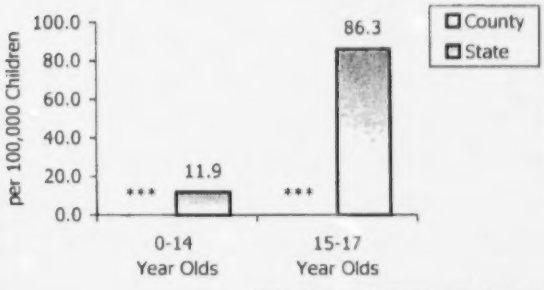
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	28 (25%)	16 (14%)	22 (20%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

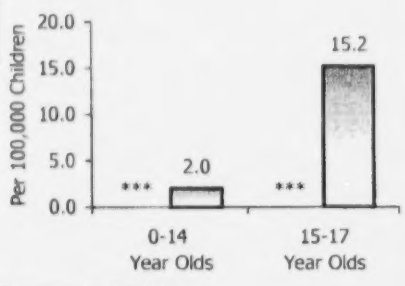
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	14	14,945
% sexual abuse	14%	8%
% physical abuse	21%	30%
% neglect	50%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

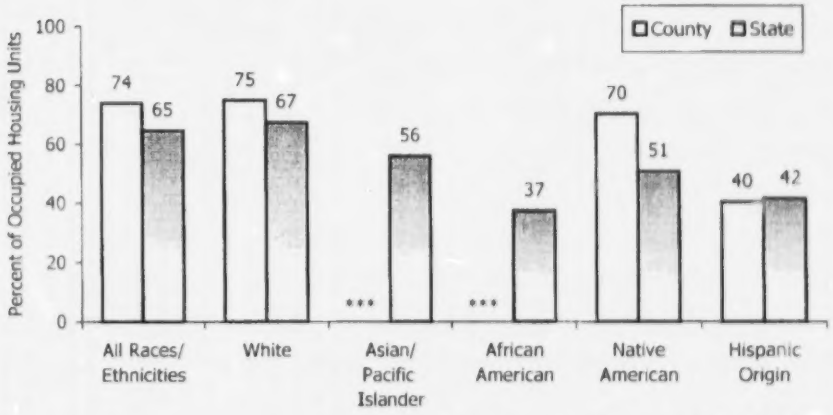
The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	103 (3.6%)	109 (4.2%)	63 (2.5%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



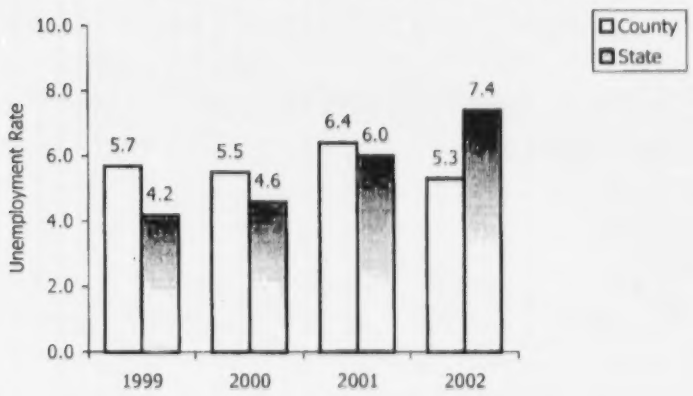
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$26,418	$26,238 (-0.7%)	$24,774 (-5.6%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	17%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$29,428

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$35,884

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	45	32
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	248	293
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	276	403
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	43%	55%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	35%	20%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	28%	42%
State	41%	46%

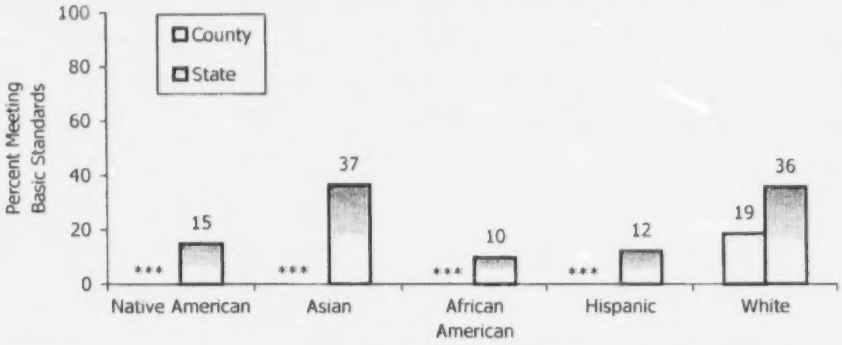
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	71%	85%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	52%	39%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	72%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

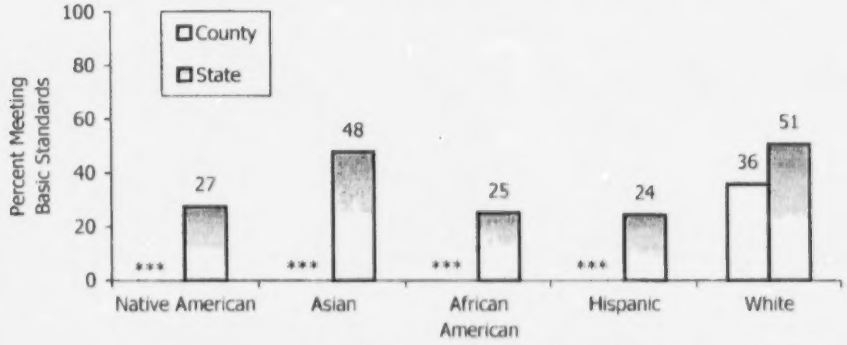
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:
a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:
1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Snohomish County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Annie E. Casey Foundation
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Key

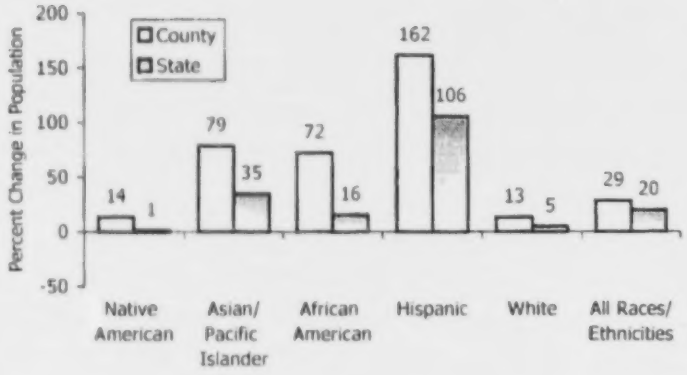
Getting Better ↓

Getting Worse ↑

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

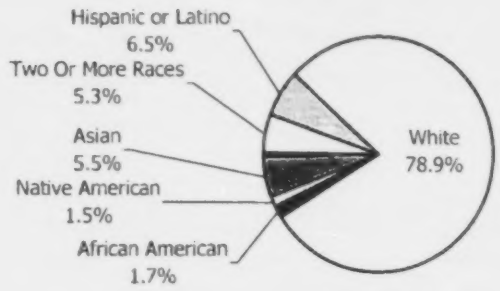
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	6%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	12%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 166,139 Children in Snohomish County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	19%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	36%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

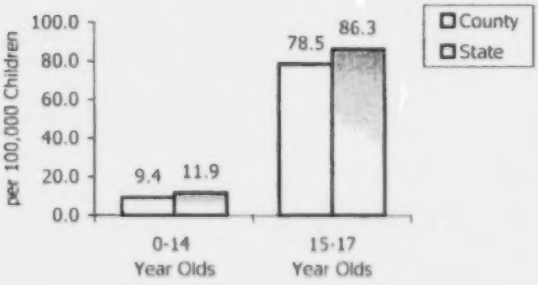
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	1,256 (15%)	881 (10%)	810 (9%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

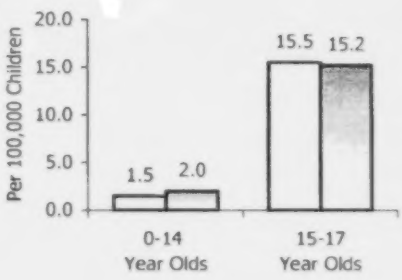
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,349,879	535,052	84,534	942
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,611	14,945
% sexual abuse	9%	8%
% physical abuse	28%	30%
% neglect	78%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

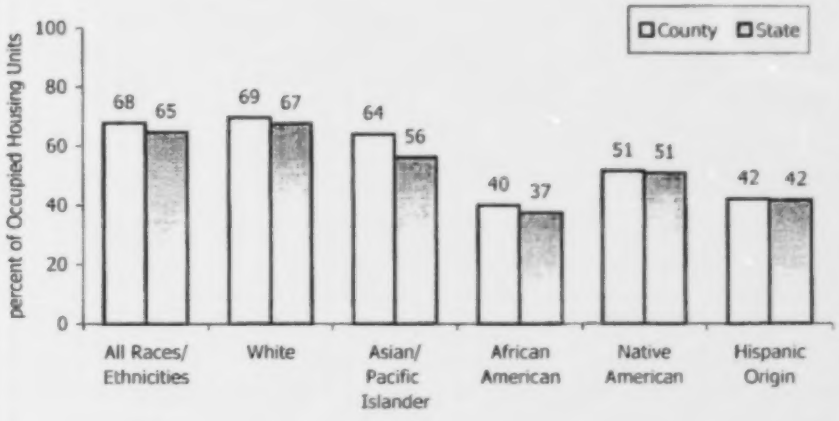
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	3,611 (2.2%)	3,990 (2.4%)	3,886 (2.3%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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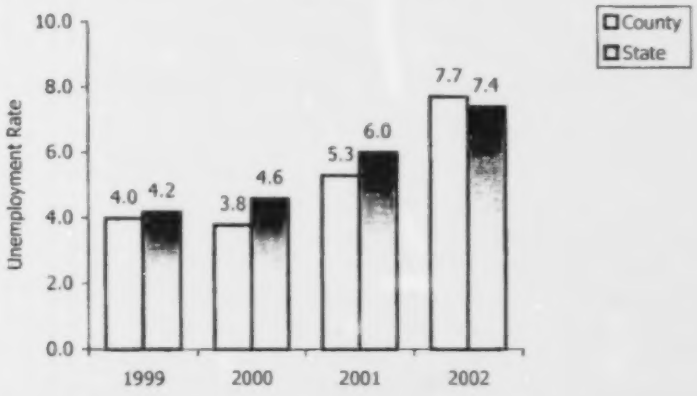
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$36,040	$36,092 (0.1%)	$36,388 (0.8%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	2%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$39,727

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$45,669

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	3,572	4,294
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	19,744	22,768
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	18,156	20,695
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	49%	53%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	33%	30%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	39%	45%
State	41%	46%

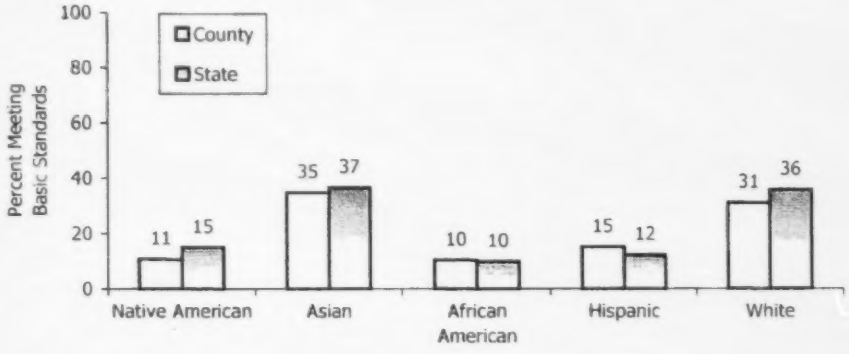
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	76%	77%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	49%	45%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	69%	74%
State	71%	73%

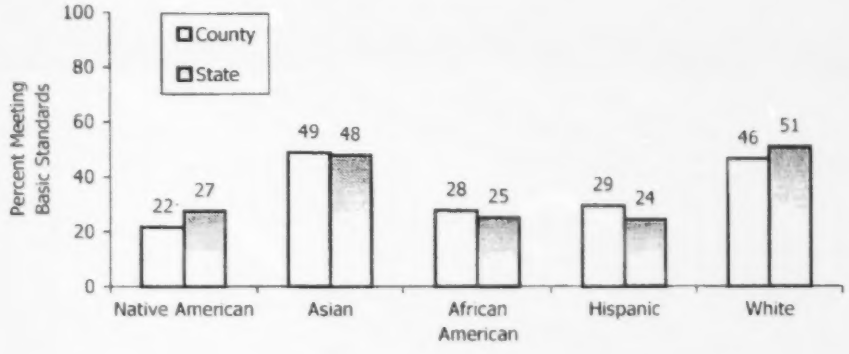
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
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11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
12. Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Spokane County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Key

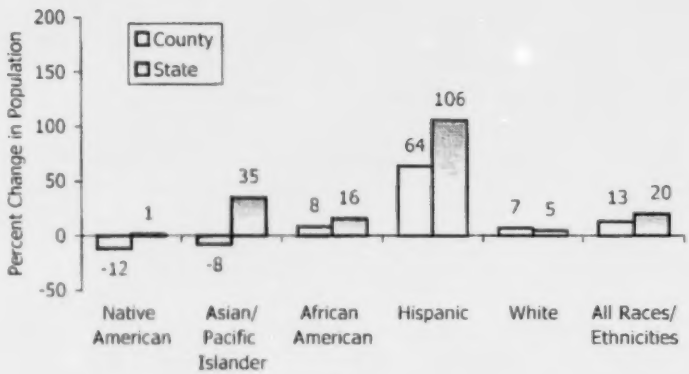
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

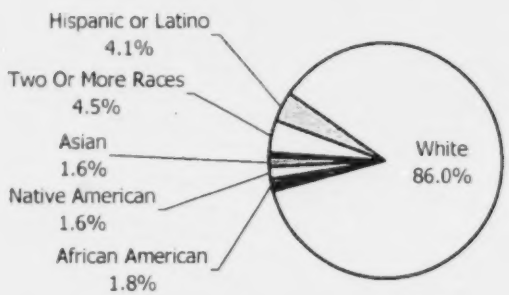
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	6%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	7%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 107,500 Children in Spokane County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	33%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	52%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

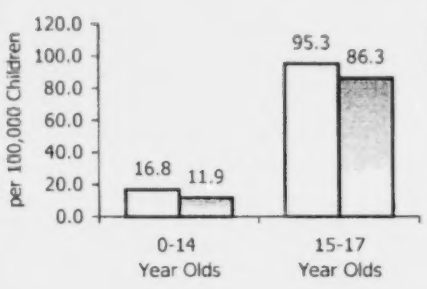
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	537 (9%)	598 (11%)	585 (11%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

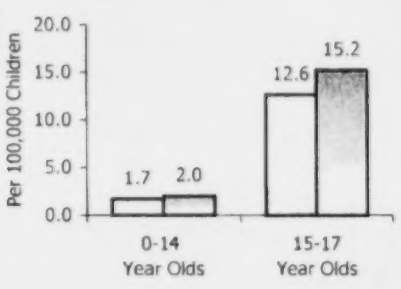
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,340,013	277	4	760
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,244	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	30%	30%
% neglect	73%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

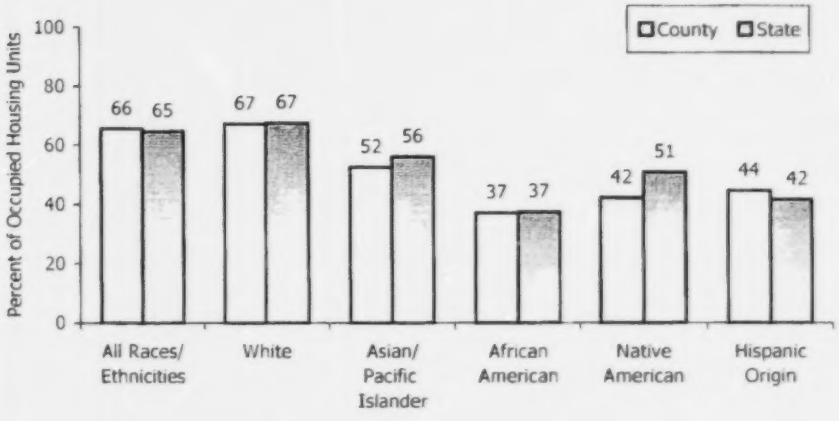
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	2,384 (2.2%)	2,650 (2.5%)	2,675 (2.5%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

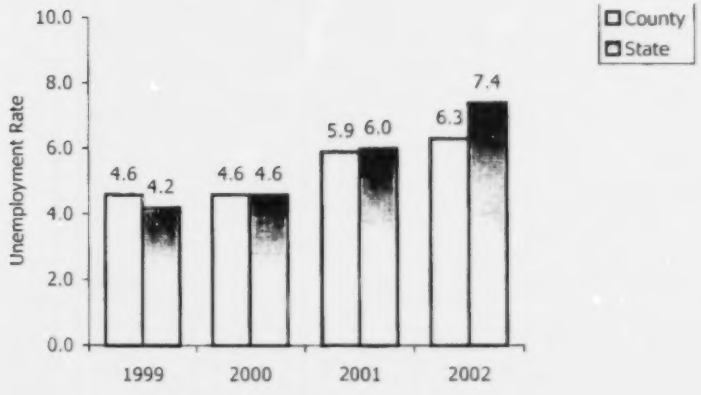


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$29,296	$30,600 (4.4%)	$29,283 (-4.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	18%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$30,063

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,349

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	5,025	4,994
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	24,502	25,469
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	26,332	26,086
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	52%	54%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	33%	34%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	42%	52%
State	41%	46%

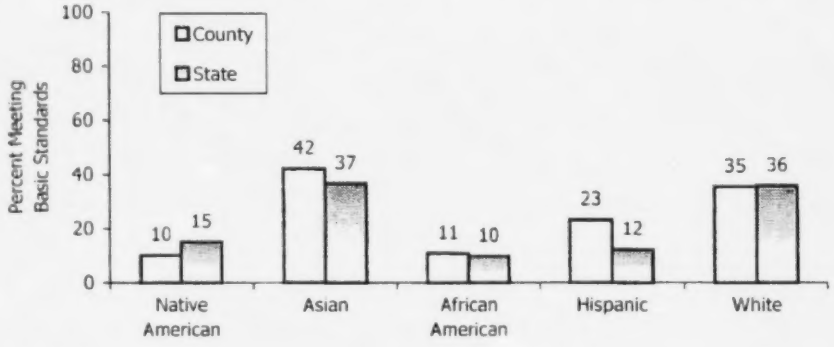
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	75%	78%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	50%	48%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	72%	77%
State	71%	73%

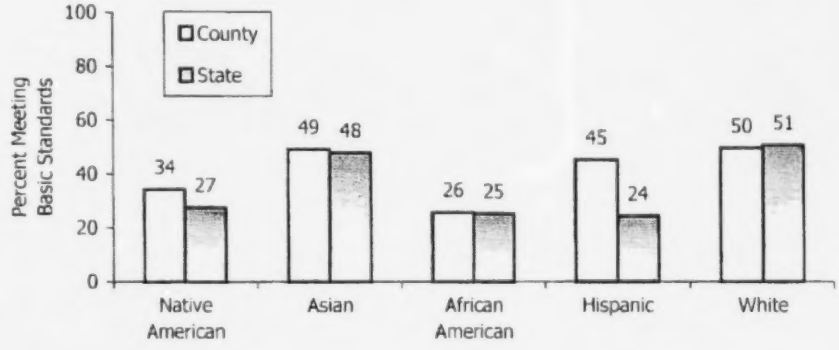
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

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b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
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4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
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Stevens County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
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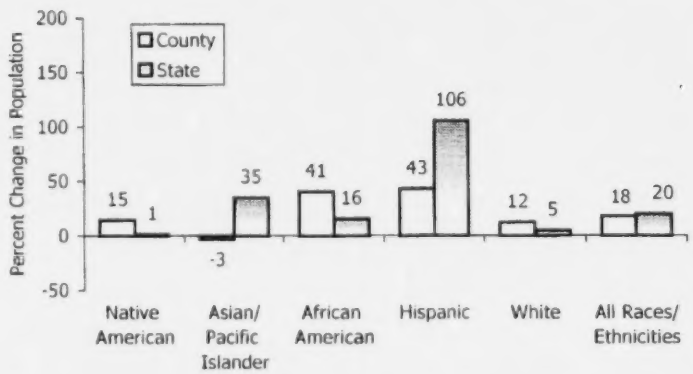
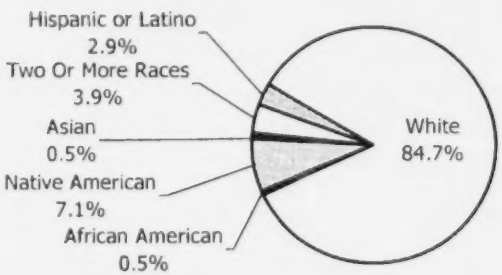
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-2%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-5%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	9%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 11,497 Children in Stevens County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	44%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	61%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

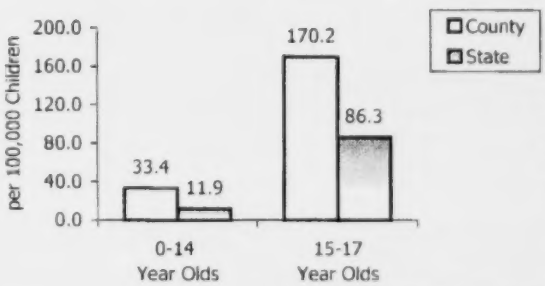
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	66 (17%)	57 (13%)	67 (15%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

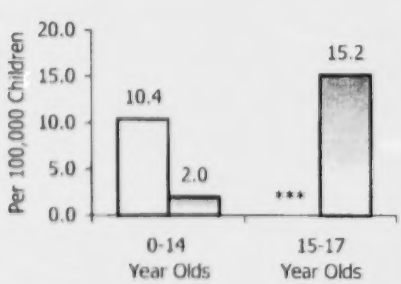
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	47,421	0	10,800	23
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	272	14,945
% sexual abuse	14%	8%
% physical abuse	37%	30%
% neglect	72%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

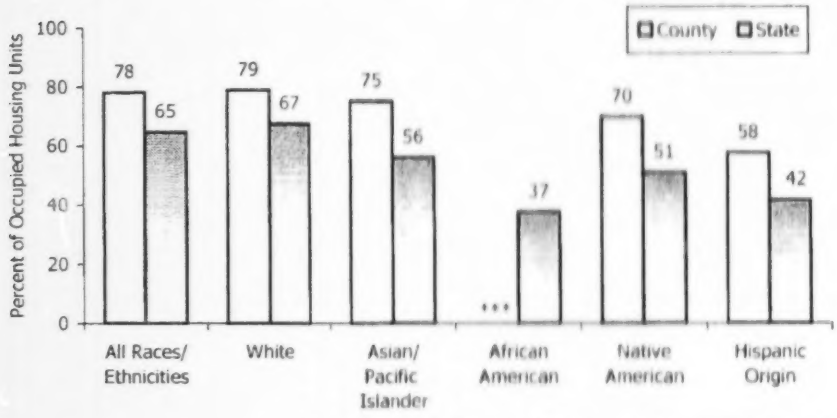
The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	237 (2.1%)	302 (2.6%)	257 (2.3%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



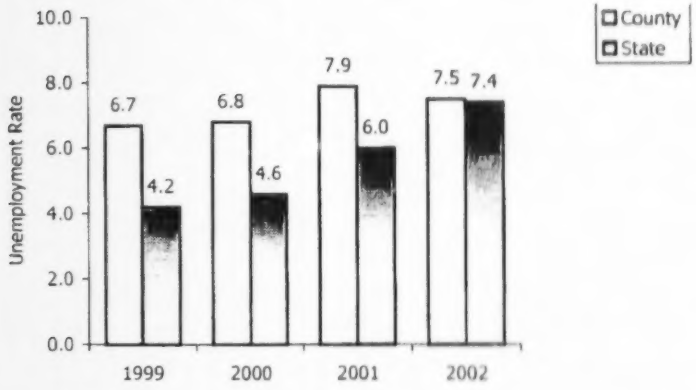
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$25,723	$25,320 (-1.6%)	$25,676 (1.4%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	19%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$27,668

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$34,477

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	432	508
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	2,925	3,076
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,770	3,008
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	43%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	27%	26%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	38%	46%
State	41%	46%

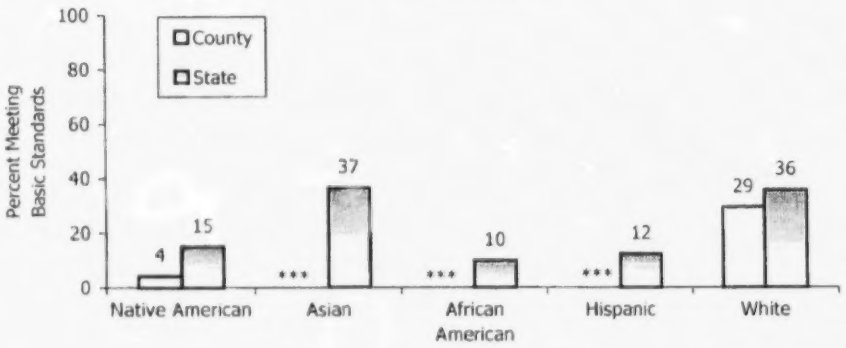
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	66%	68%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	43%	37%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	67%	70%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

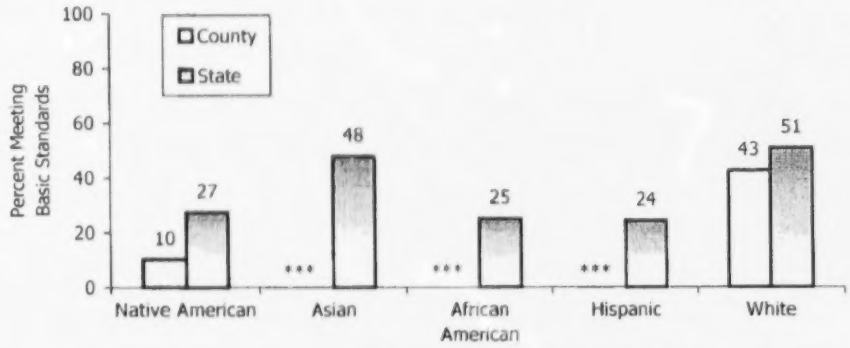
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
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Thurston County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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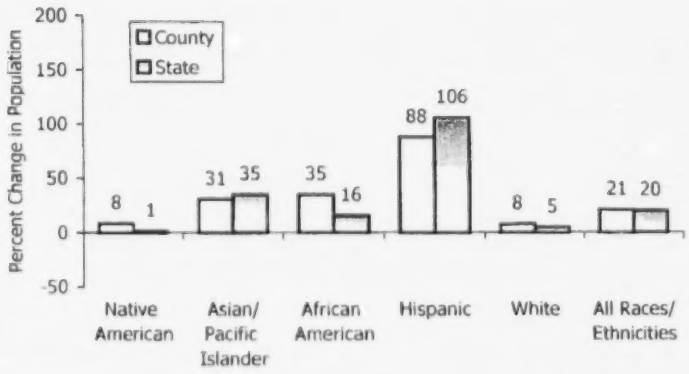
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

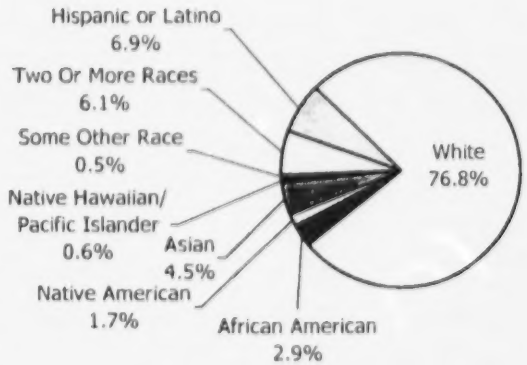
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	5%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	5%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	16%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 52,527 Children in Thurston County [1]



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	16%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	43%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

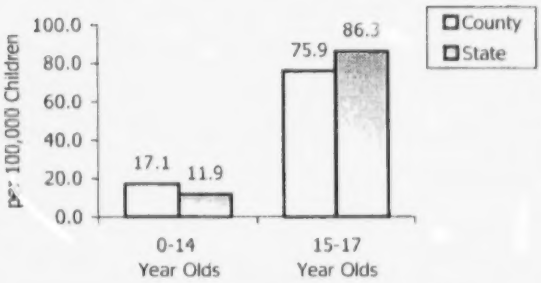
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	371 (15%)	262 (10%)	277 (11%)	=
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

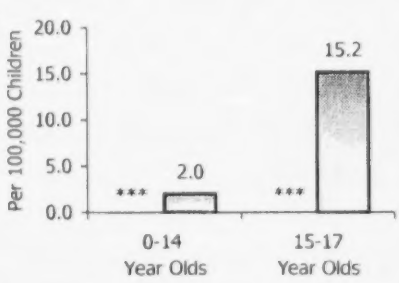
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	922,870	0	0	1,269
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	377	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	25%	30%
% neglect	67%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

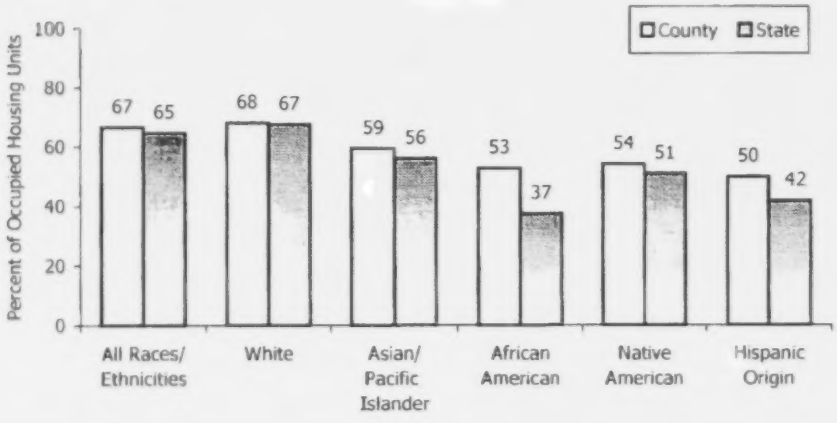
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	913 (1.7%)	832 (1.6%)	728 (1.4%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

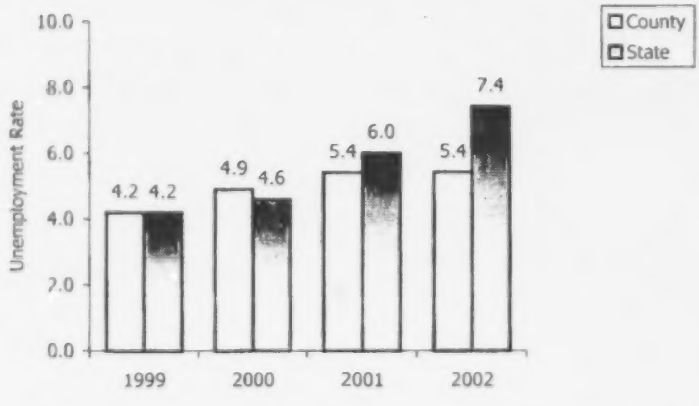


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$31,564	$32,649 (3.4%)	$32,763 (0.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,420

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$39,150

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,554	1,519
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	10,024	8,740
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	9,326	8,997
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	47%	52%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	31%	32%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	43%	46%
State	41%	46%

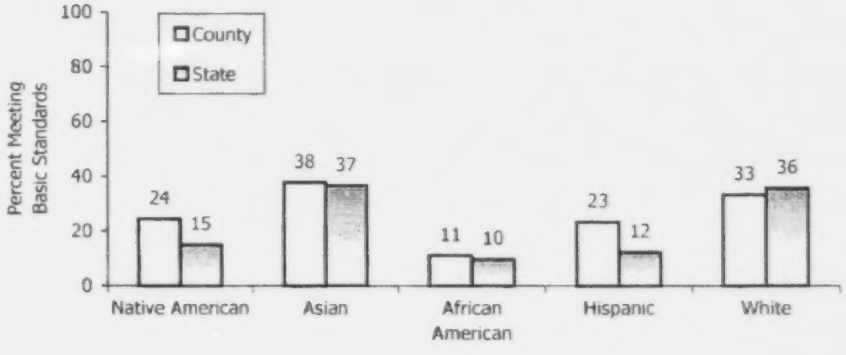
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	78%	79%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	50%	49%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	74%	74%
State	71%	73%

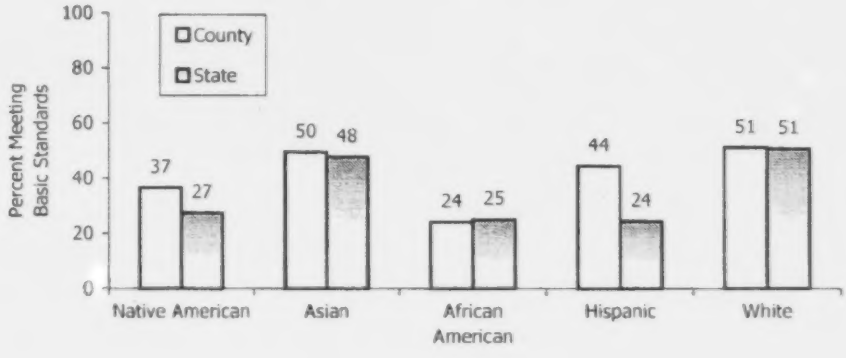
Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
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11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Wahkiakum County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
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Key

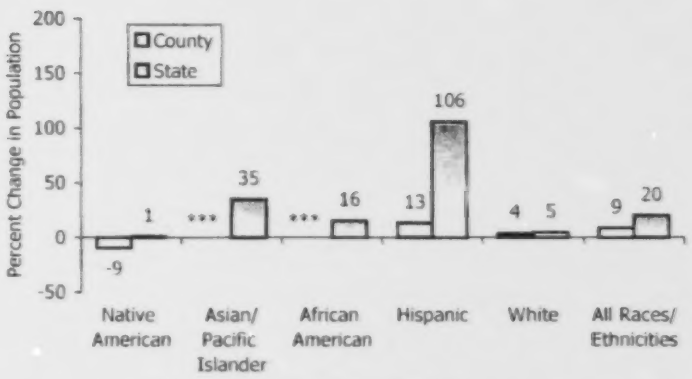
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]

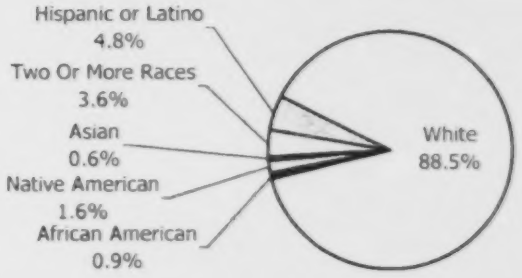


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	-11%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-7%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	5%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 896 Children in Wahkiakum County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

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Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	36%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	60%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

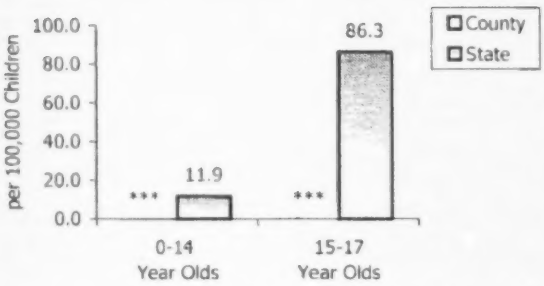
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	13 (34%)	6 (21%)	9 (31%)	***
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

*** - Change not calculated when < 300 live births

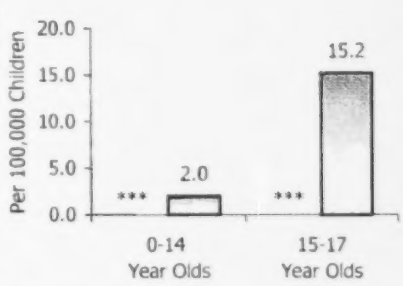
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	15	14,945
% sexual abuse	0%	8%
% physical abuse	33%	30%
% neglect	60%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

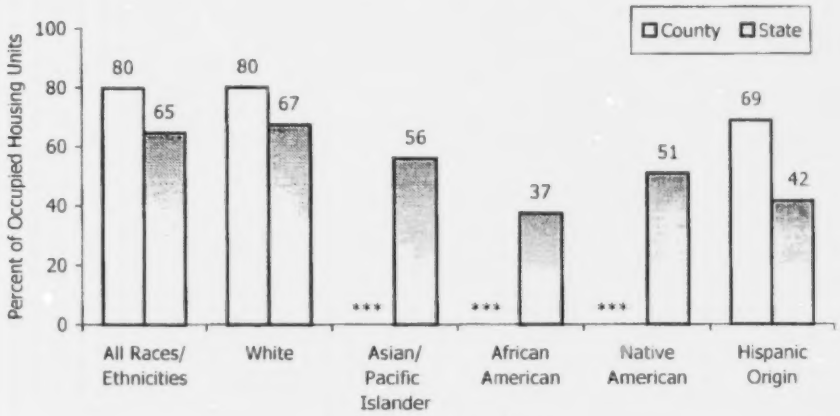
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	23 (2.3%)	28 (3.1%)	23 (2.7%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



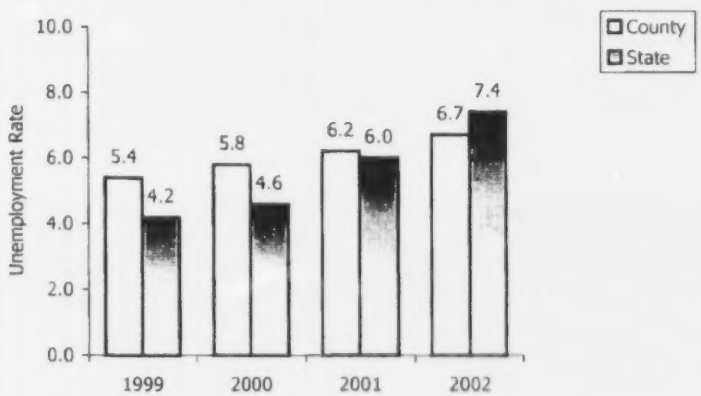
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$26,269	$25,630 (-2.4%)	$25,393 (-0.9%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	***
State	11%

*** No census tracts in the county with more than 20% poverty.

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$25,664
Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:	
County	$32,611

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	8	20
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	250	327
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	168	217
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	52%	48%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	36%	31%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	48%	51%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	89%	85%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	55%	56%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	82%	92%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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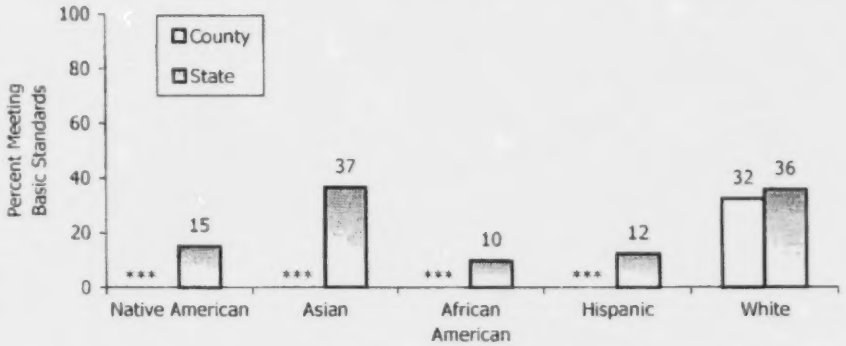
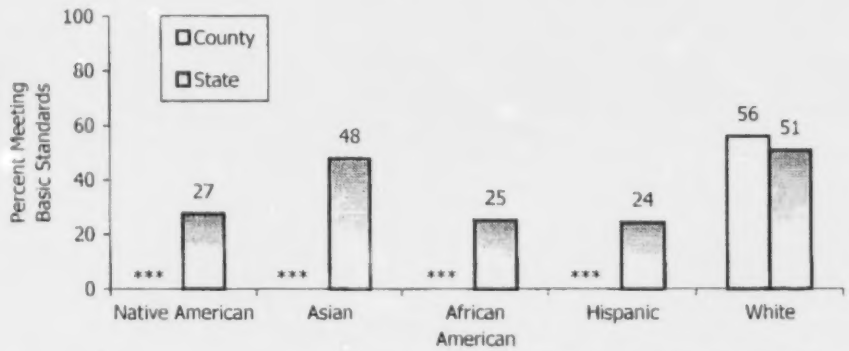


*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

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Walla Walla County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

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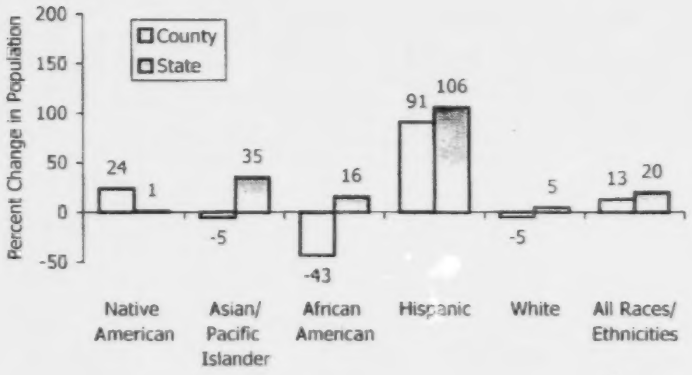
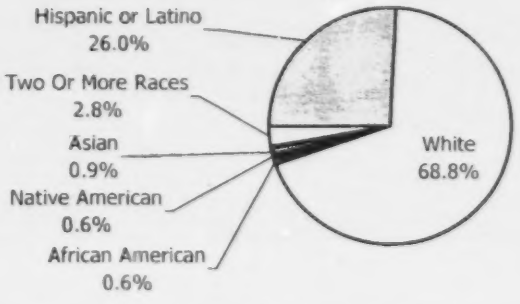


Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	3%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	1%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	5%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 13,562 Children in Walla Walla County [1]



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

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County	45%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

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County	53%
State	44%

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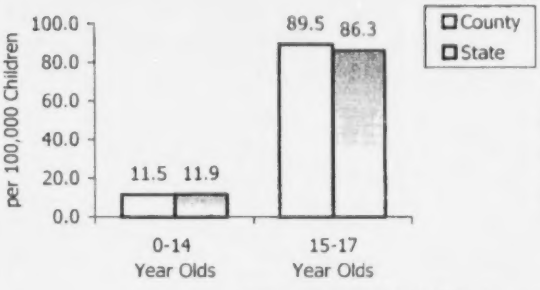
	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	174 (24%)	136 (21%)	120 (17%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

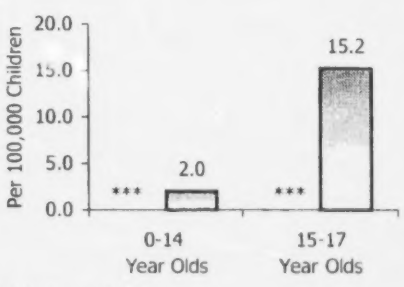
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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INDUSTRIAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES[7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,382,927	140,886	23,059	1,217
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	208	14,945
% sexual abuse	13%	8%
% physical abuse	24%	30%
% neglect	77%	73%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

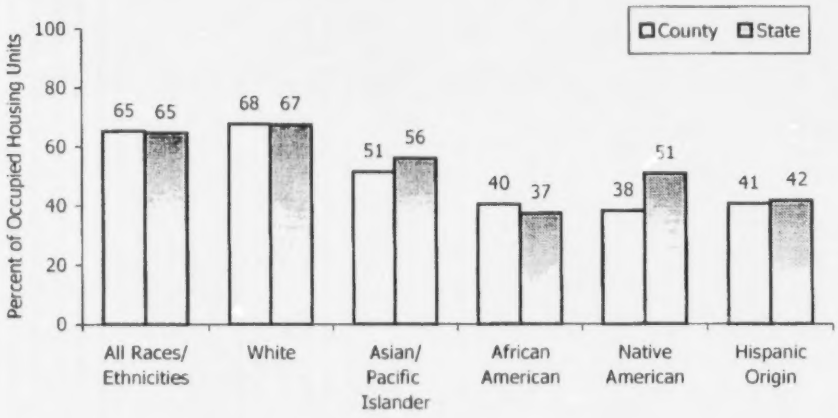
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	362 (2.6%)	406 (3.0%)	545 (3.9%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

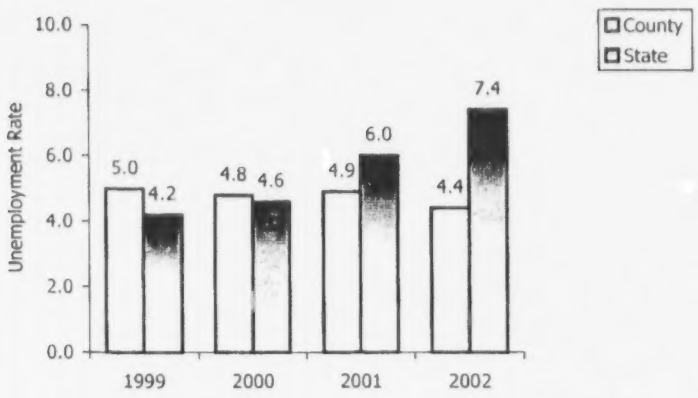


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$26,939	$26,735 (-0.8%)	$26,682 (-0.2%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	17%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$26,955

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$33,804

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	543	697
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	3,324	3,343
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	2,966	3,180
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	41%	38%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	28%	28%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	35%	39%
State	41%	46%

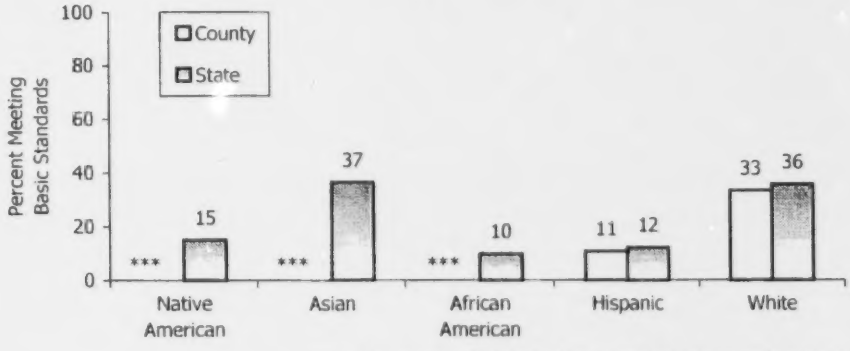
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	72%	70%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	43%	47%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	63%	67%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

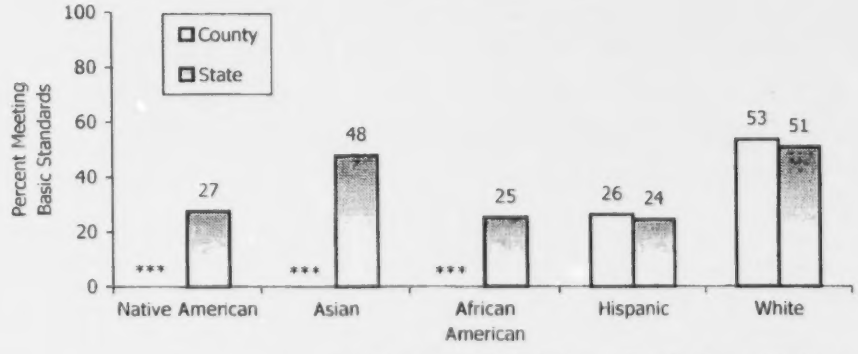
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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Notes:

a. Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
b. Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

1. US 2000 Census Data
2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
9. Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
10. Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
11. Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Whatcom County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
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Key

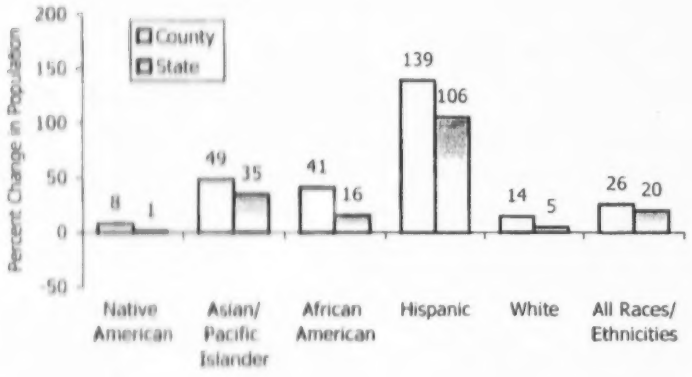
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

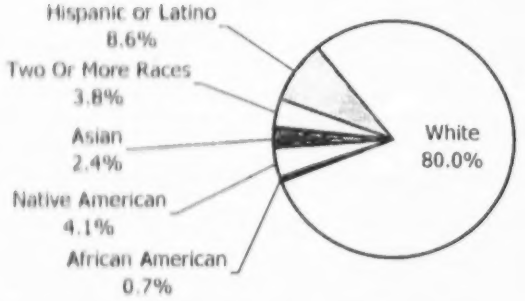
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	3%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	5%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	10%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 40,427 Children in Whatcom County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	28%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	43%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

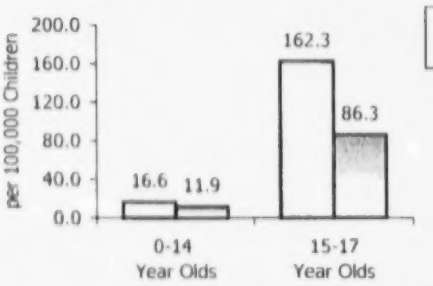
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	577 (30%)	525 (25%)	574 (29%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

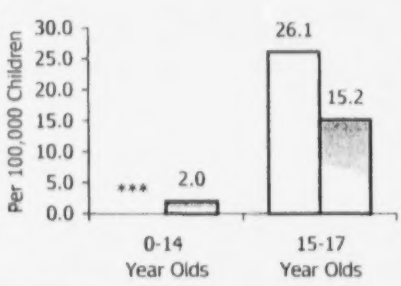
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

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Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	1,568,503	391,606	855	925
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	368	14,945
% sexual abuse	11%	8%
% physical abuse	44%	30%
% neglect	63%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

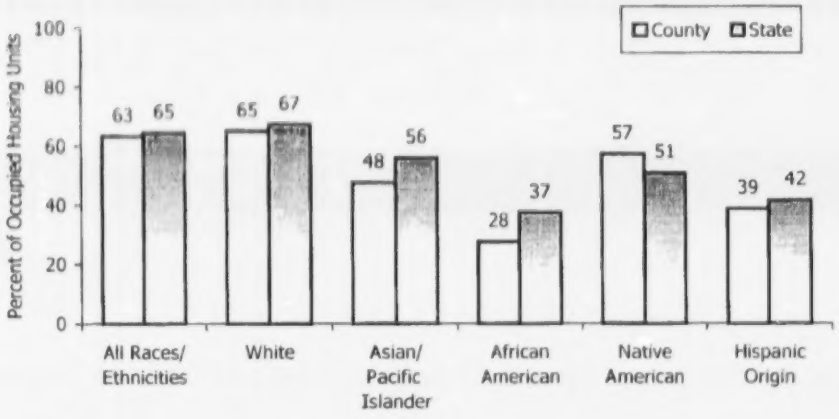
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	947 (2.3%)	1,011 (2.5%)	1,044 (2.5%)	=
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]



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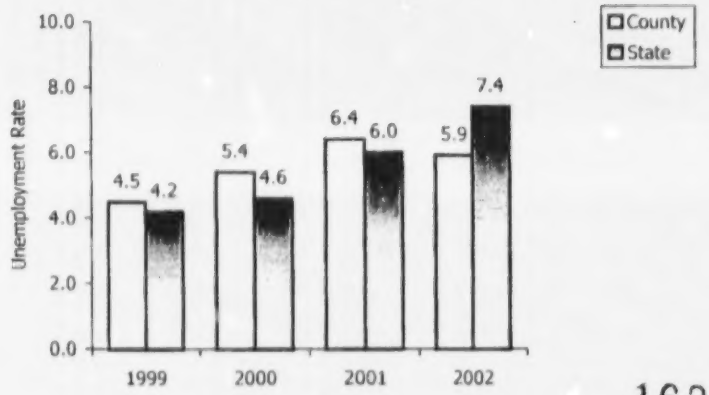
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000	2001
		(in 2001 Dollars)	
County	$27,209	$27,025 (-0.7%)	$27,719 (2.6%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	16%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$32,833

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$38,561

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	1,215	1,462
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	8,068	10,018
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	6,803	8,214
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	52%	54%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	42%	41%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	50%	57%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	78%	80%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	54%	55%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	78%	79%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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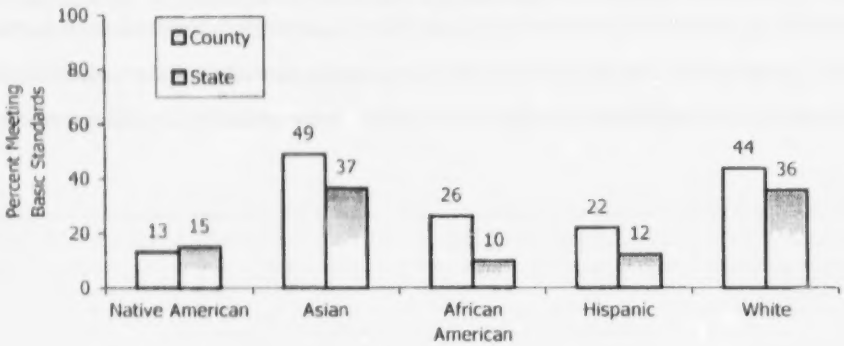
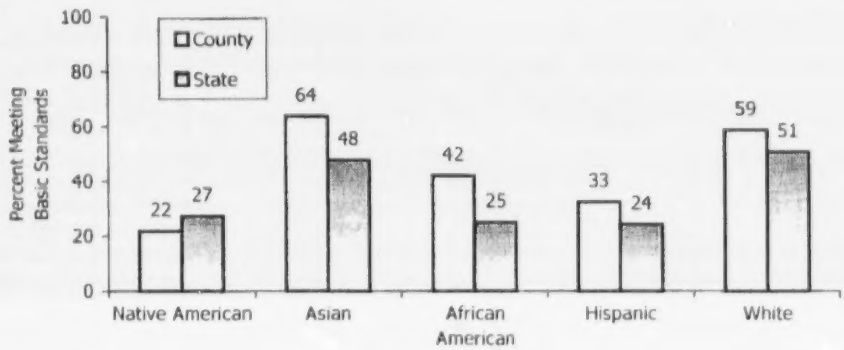


7th Grade Reading



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c. Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
d. High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

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3. Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
4. Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
7. Washington State Department of Ecology
8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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Whitman County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

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Funding for this publication was provided by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** and the **Nesholm Family Foundation**

Key

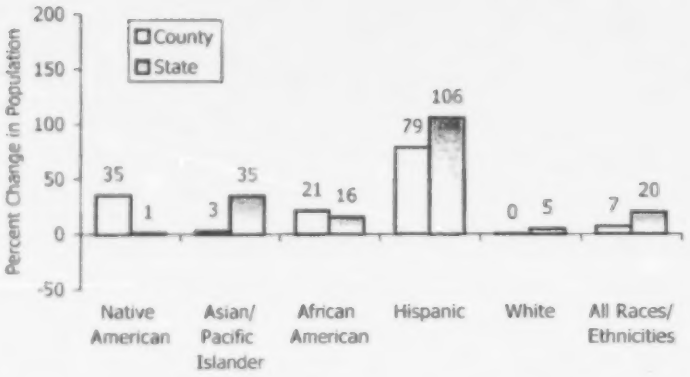
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [3] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

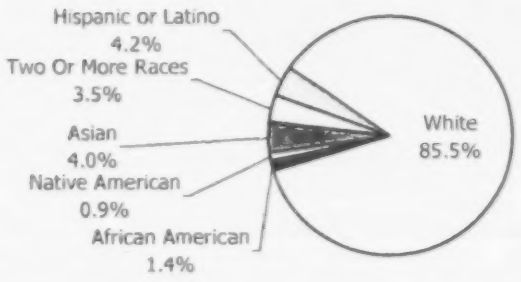
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	7%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-7%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	1%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 7,365 Children in Whitman County [1]



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	35%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	42%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care[3]

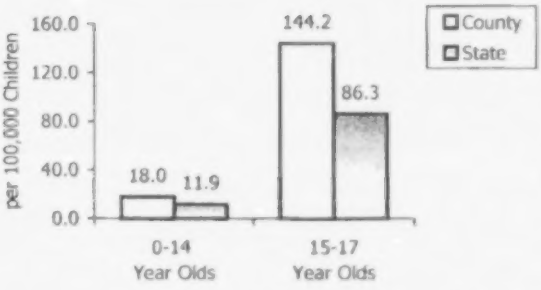
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	43 (10%)	58 (14%)	66 (18%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

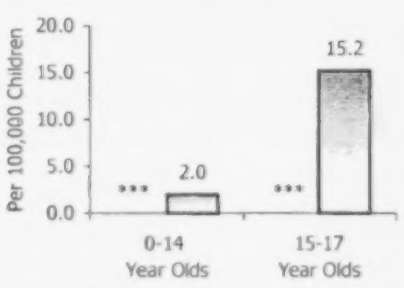
Motor Vehicle Crashes[3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



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2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	0	0	0	0
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	119	14,945
% sexual abuse	5%	8%
% physical abuse	18%	30%
% neglect	82%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect[8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	241 (3.0%)	180 (2.4%)	243 (2.7%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

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Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

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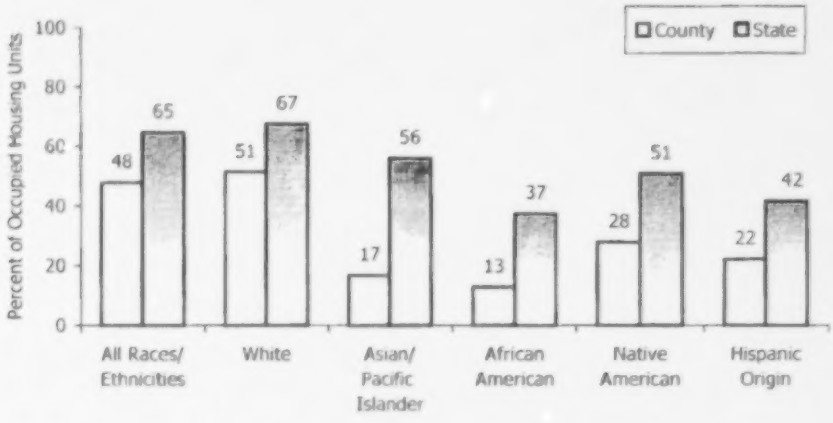

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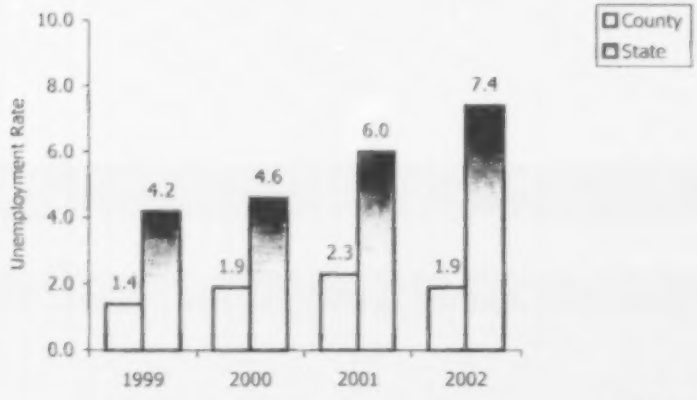
The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$27,633	$28,789 (4.2%)	$28,065 (-2.5%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	11%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$29,361

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$35,836

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	256	178
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	1,525	1,409
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	1,971	1,842
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	61%	61%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	47%	35%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	54%	59%
State	41%	46%

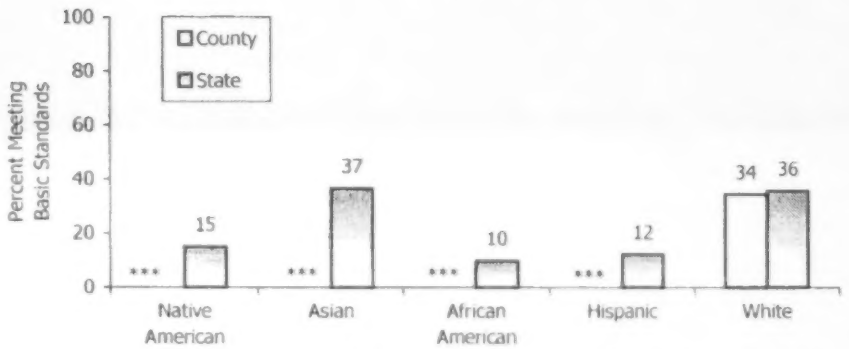
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	77%	80%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	61%	53%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	78%	85%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13, f]

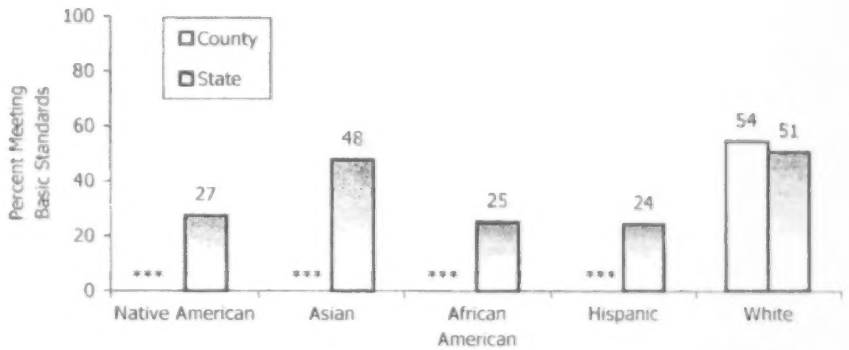
Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

7th Grade Math



*** - Value not calculated when <15 students completed test

7th Grade Reading



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e. Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
f. WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

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2. Washington State Office of Financial Management
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5. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
6. DoH, State WIC Program
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8. DSHS, Children's Admin.
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This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.

Yakima County

2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

WASHINGTON kids count

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:
www.hspc.org/wkc/

Funding for this publication was provided by the
Annie E. Casey Foundation
and the
Nesholm Family Foundation

Key

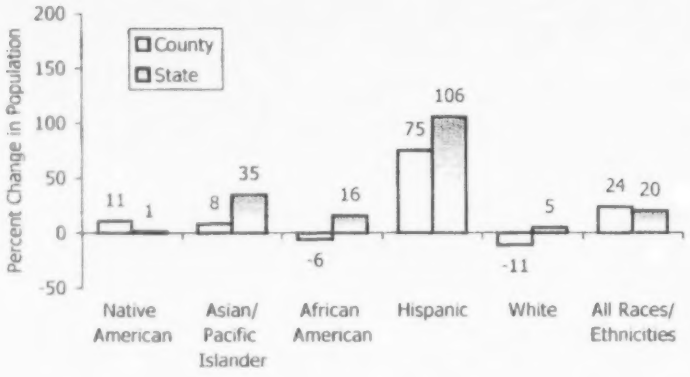
Getting Better

Getting Worse

No Change [a] =

COMMUNITY POPULATION

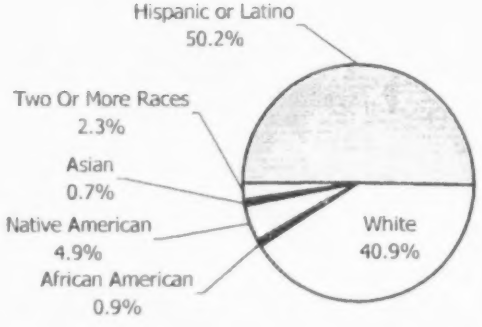
Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity [1,b]



Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 [2]

Under 5	
County	9%
State	5%
5 to 19	
County	-5%
State	1%
20 and Older	
County	3%
State	7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 70,751 Children in Yakima County [1]



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "some other" race categories each consist of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid [5]

County	61%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life [6, c]

Women, Infants & Children (WIC): Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001	
County	65%
State	44%

Inadequate Prenatal Care [3]

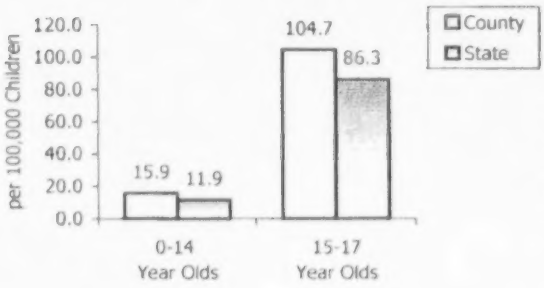
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. [4] The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	1,340 (32%)	964 (23%)	736 (18%)	
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

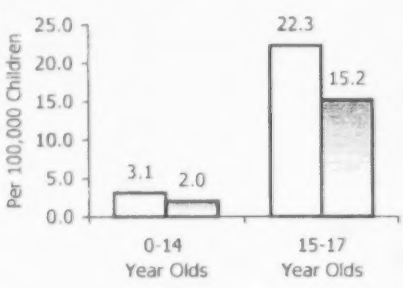
Motor Vehicle Crashes [3]

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at **www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html**

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at **www.hspc.org/wkc**

Industrial Toxic Chemical Releases [7]

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	111,105	0	30,674	33
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	1,139	14,945
% sexual abuse	7%	8%
% physical abuse	23%	30%
% neglect	84%	73%

Child Abuse and Neglect [8]

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

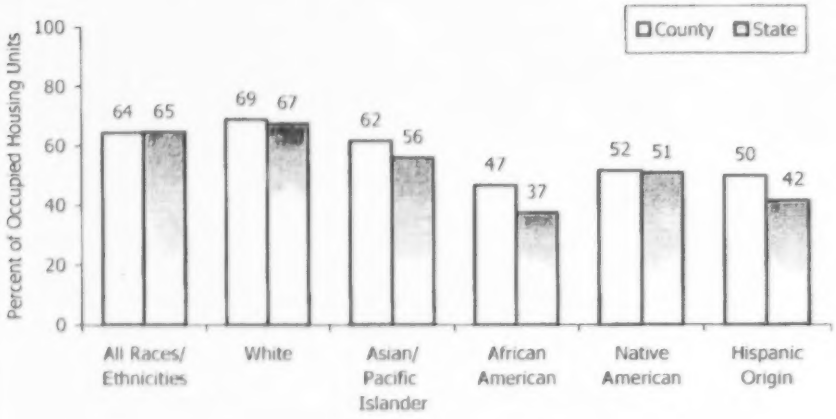
	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	1,487 (2.3%)	1,585 (2.2%)	1,929 (2.7%)	
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder [1]

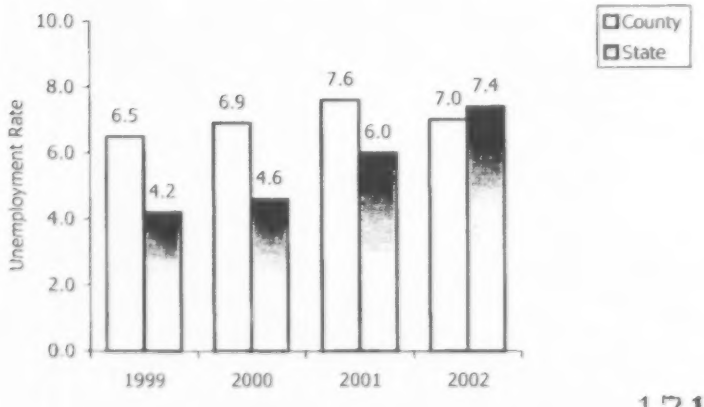


AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES [9]

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	$23,806	$23,890 (0.4%)	$24,199 (1.3%)
State	$37,995	$38,125 (0.3%)	$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 [9]



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods [11, d]

	2000
County	49%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency [12, e]

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$30,259

Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	$36,491

Food Bank Clients [10]

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	4,587	5,867
State	64,375	75,274
Children		
County	35,279	46,940
State	411,591	461,002
Households		
County	21,159	26,915
State	349,806	388,697

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	31%	33%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	18%	19%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	25%	29%
State	41%	46%

Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	59%	57%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	35%	33%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	60%	62%
State	71%	73%

Early Adolescent Academic Success [13,f]

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

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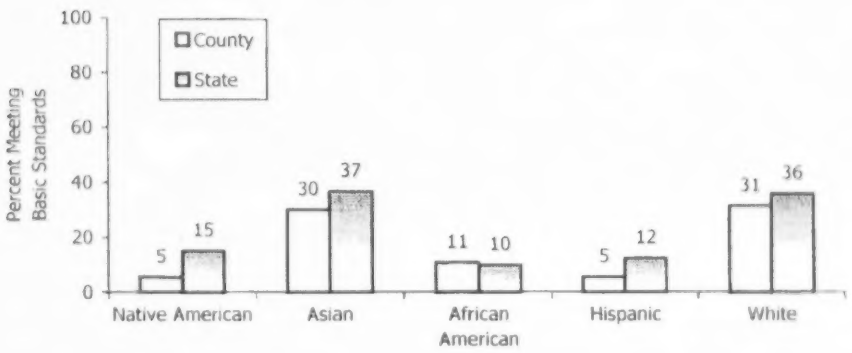

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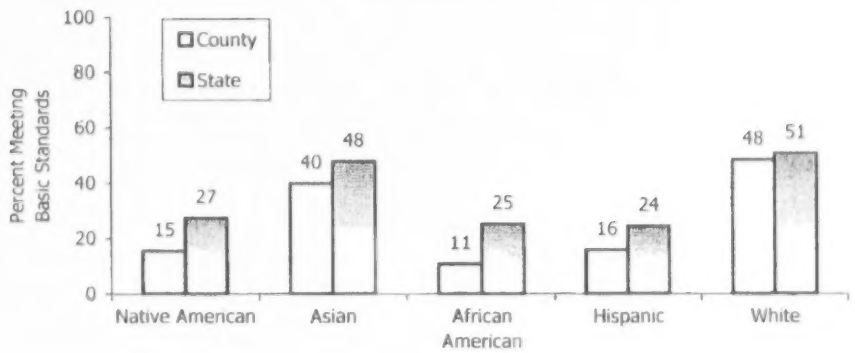

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